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VOL. XXII NO. 188 BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

HAPSBURGS' BID FOR LOST THRONE

Mahatma Stands Ordeal Well

HEALTH CONDITION IS SATISFACTORY

Feels Weak & Attends Prayer Reclined On Bed

WARDHAGANJ Aug. 8.

Mahatmaji spent the day reading and also had two hours' sleep. He had seven hours' sleep last night.

Dr. Khare, Dr. Sahani and Dr. Sherlekar examined Gandhiji at 4-30 p.m. to-day. The temperature is 98 degrees and the pulse 67 per minute The condition of the heart is better, and the general condition, the doctors say, is satisfactory.

Mahatmaji took 42 ounces of water, 25 ounces of salt and 15 grains of soda, during the last 36 hours. Gandhiji has become weak, and had his prayers reclined on bed.—United Press.

MAHATMA SLEEPS WELL

Passes Comfortable Night After First Day Of Fast

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi spent a comfortable night last night, having had very sound and undisturbed sleep. He took a large quantity of water which it is stated, is a good sign. If he is able to consume a similar quantity of water to-day and the following days not much trouble is anticipated.

Generally on the third day of the fast, symptoms of nausea appear and that might upset all calculations. In all his previous fasts nausea has made its appearance on the third day and continued to persist till the end of the fast.

Gandhiji is fully co-operating with the nurses in conserving every ounce of his energy and does not do anything that will in the least exert him. Yesterday, he spent, some part of the day in reading a book on Socialism. He insisted that both morning and evening prayers should be conducted in his presence and accordingly arrangements have been made for such prayers. Since the morning prayers, he has been having continuous stretches of sleep.

A local doctor examined him again last evening and expressed similar views as Dr. Khare and others regarding the condition of Gandhiji's heart. Doctors will examine him again at 4 p.m. to-day.—A. P.

DOCTORS' BULLETIN

WARDHAGANJ August 8.

Doctors Khare, Shahani and Sherlekar examined Gandhiji again this afternoon and issued the following bulletin:—"We examined Mahatmaji this evening at 4-30. After nearly 36 hours' fast, his condition is found to be satisfactory. Still we enjoin complete rest".

According to friends after thirty-six hours, fasting and complete rest Gandhiji feels much better. They say that undisturbed rest during the last 36 hours has done him immense good, and he feels stronger to-day than he felt yesterday, at the commencement of the fast. To-day he spent the whole day lying in bed and reading a book of Cole on Marx.

He has already taken two-and-half (?pints) of water by five and hopes to take more.

Dr. Khare of Nagpur has brought oxygen administering apparatus to meet any emergency, in view of the weak condition of his heart. But according to one of his associates, it is said that to-day, the beating of his heart is more distinct. Everyone here feels that progress of his fast has so far been very satisfactory.—A.P.

ANSARI'S MESSAGE TO MAHATMA

Dr. Ansari has sent a telegram to Gandhiji from Europe reading:—"I confidently hope for the successful termination of the fast".—A. P.

INTERESTING GEOLOGICAL FIND

Human Skeleton Measures 31-1/2 Feet

JUBBULPORE, August 8.

A discovery, which should prove of great geological interest, is reported to have been made on the banks of a river, near the village Paintiha in the Daiyyah Estate.

It appears that a farmer noticed a part of a skeleton protruding above the surface of the sand. He tried his utmost to pull it out and having failed, he went back to the village and informed his friends.

The zemindar was next approached for permission to dig out the skeleton, and when this was granted, the villagers were astounded in unearthing a skeleton measuring 31 1/2 feet and to all appearances, it resembles that of a human being. The legs alone measure over 10 feet. The services of three men were requisitioned to lift it and it has now been placed in the palace of the zemindar at Ramgarh.—United Press.

Mrs. Leelavati Khandwalla, Organiser of the Santa Cruz Bal Mandir, run on the Montessori system.

DEPLORABLE DISSENSIONS

Seth Govinddas Warns Congressmen Against Civil War

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 8.

Seth Govinddas and Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, prominent Congress leaders in Central Provinces, have issued the following statement to the press:—

"The conviction has daily been growing on us that for the present, not only has the fight for freedom come to an end, but regular civil war has broken out in the Congress.

Province after province and city after city is falling a prey to this evil. Brotherly feelings and sense of discipline have disappeared.

The spectacle is distressing and humiliating, and we can best serve the Congress at present by retiring from all offices connected with it till better times return.

Consequently, both of us have decided to resign from the presidentship and secretaryship of the Provincial Congress Committee respectively and shall not be candidates in the forthcoming elections. As we have already informed the Parliamentary Board we will not stand for the Assembly, but shall support any candidates set up by the Congress. If the Congress contests the elections to Jubbulpore Municipality, we shall support candidates, but the second signatory (Mr. D. P. Misra at present, Chairman of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee) will not offer himself again for the Chairmanship of the Municipality. However we assure brother Congressmen all over the country that our loyalty to the great national institution remains unshaken, and we shall respond to the future demands for sacrifice as zealously as we have done in the past."—A. P.

WATCH EVENTS IN AUSTRIA

Ex-Empress Negotiates For Archduke Otto's Restoration

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Aug. 8.

Contrary to the report that they had gone to Italy the ex-Empress Zita and her son Archduke Otto, claimant to the throne of Austria have not left Belgium, says a Brussell correspondent of the "Temps".

Otto has been closely watching events in Austria for the past fortnight, and has been in frequent communication with Archduke Eugene and Doctor Wiener, the head of Legitimist Organisations.

Zita is the real head of the family conducting the negotiations in the hope of favouring Otto's restoration.

STOP PRESS

"C. R.'s WIRE TO RANGA IYER.

MADRAS, August 8.

A Palghat correspondent says that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer has received a telegram from Mr. Rajagopalachariar asking him to request the Secretary of the Assembly to include ballot on the Temple Entry Bill for August 18.

He has also received another telegram from Pundit Satyendranath Sen, M.L.A., from Calcutta urging the postponement of the Bill till the 16th instant. Mr. Ranga Iyer has replied Pundit Sen in the affirmative.—A.P.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DR. PATTABI.

MASULIPATAM, August 8.

Mr. J F Hall, Commissioner for Land Revenue and Excise, specially deputed for the purpose from Madras conducted in Camera investigation into the charge that Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, prominent Andhra leader and ex-member of the Congress Working Committee had arranged for the despatch of papers like proposal forms of a local insurance company to Vellore Jail, where he was a Civil Disobedience prisoner for over two years for his perusal and signature as the Chief Medical Officer of the Company and had drawn remuneration for the services thus rendered as under ordinary circumstances. Those examined included the Managing Director and the Secretary of the Company besides Dr. Sitaramayya.—A.P.

REVOLT AGAINST WORKING COMMITTEE GROWING ACUTER

Dr. Gidwani Urges Sardar To Reconsider Question Of Congress Entering Legislatures

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee, has telegraphed to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President:

"The tendency to revolt against Working Committee resolution is increasing, as evidenced by the attitude of Sir P. C. Ray and Sjt. Gupta and the Tandon-Kidwai Group and the Malaviya-Aney Party. Strongly urge reconsideration of the whole question of the Congress entering Legislatures, in view of the threatened civil war within the Congress. Extremely anxious to save the Congress prestige."

Mrs. Sulochana Mudliker, B.A., Organiser of the Dadar Balakmandir. The Nursery School recently opened is attached to it. Both are run on the Montessori system.

ANEY ACCUSES CONGRESS

Award Decision Is First Mistake In 50 Years He Tells

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 8.

Mr. M S Aney who had gone to Bombay to meet Dr. Deshmukh came here this evening by Madras Fast Passenger. Immediately after arrival he addressed the public meeting at the Tilak Hall which is one of the series arranged in opposition to the Communal Award. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided. Mr. Aney narrated the circumstances leading to the resignation. The Working Committee resolution on the Award was a mistake committed by the Congress for the first time in the last 50 years He fervently appealed for 25 members in the Assembly openly and strongly to oppose the Award.

Mr. Aney conferred with local Mahasabha leaders and discussed the election programme of the Nationalist Party. He leaves for Yeotmal to-morrow morning.

Punjab "Nationalists" Mobilise

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

A meeting of the representatives of the Congressmen, Muslim Nationalist Party, Arya Swaraja Sabha, Hindu Sabha, Hindu Youth League, Students' Union Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha, and Mahabir Dal having faith in the programme of the proposed Nationalist Party of Pandit Malaviya was held this afternoon in the "Daily Milap" office.

After a prolonged discussion the meeting adopted a resolution to form a Punjab Nationalist Party to fight the forthcoming Assembly elections in the Punjab in pursuance of the policy inunciated by Pandit Malaviya. A provisional committee was formed for the purpose with Mr Ranvir as Secretary.

The meeting further decided to convene a conference of the Punjub Nationalists shortly.—United Press.

ANOTHER OPERATION FOR SARDAR

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 8.

It is understood that as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has still to undergo a major operation in his nose, he is not likely to come to Kathiawad to consider the question of holding the Sixth Session of the Kathiawad Political Conference. The Executive Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference will therefore not be held at least for a month.

Bullish Bureau Surprises

DROUGHT DESTROYS U. S. COTTON CROP

Prices Jump Up In New York & Bombay Markets

With the American Cotton crop estimate of 91,95,000 bales and carry-over of 109 lakh bales, operators are likely to believe exaggerated unfavourable crop news during the present month; but from the end of August, the market will be "Long of the crop".

Consumption, The Deciding Factor

On the consumption side, reports from all centres are still far from satisfactory, and the weekly forwardings of American cotton to the World's spinners are comparatively low as a result of curtailed production.

Thus, the constructive side of the problem should not be lost sight of, as attention will be definitely focussed on consumption; and unless the factor improves materially it is difficult to see where the buying power is to come from to absorb the hedging.

Weather Reports Will Tell

In the near future, cotton prices will follow the trend of the weather in Texas and Oklahoma where excessive heat and prolonged drought are reported to be doing serious damage to the crop.

Bombay, August 8.

The first Bureau report issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Agricultural Department issued to-day was a great surprise to the cotton trade.

The official estimate showed condition 60.4 per cent of normal indicating a crop 91,95,000 bales at the rate of 160.9 lbs. per acre. Total ginnings up to August 1st were one lakh bales.

BELOW EXPECTATION.

Private estimates ranged from 90 to 99 lakhs and the average estimate of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange was slightly above 94 lakhs of bales. Thus the official estimate was about a quarter million bales below average expectation.

Such a low yield is mainly due to excessive heat and drought conditions in the Western Belt.

To-day's estimate does not refer to the final crop, as still much depends upon the weather and with a fine weather during the harvesting period, some of the lost ground may be regained.

ABSENCE OF BULLISH ENTERPRISE.

However at the moment, there is no relief in the drought-stricken area and the market is likely to pay more attention to this, as it is said that the crop has been deteriorating rapidly in Texas and Oklahama since the beginning of the present month.

As against this bullish aspect, there is also other side of the market. Textile industry is passing through a crisis throughout the world and consumption of cotton continues on a low scale and spinners are unwilling to follow the rise.

The political and economic situation of Europe is not also satisfactory and there is utter absence of usual bullish enterprise on the part of operators.

TWO DOLLAR RISE.

The immediate effect of the report was bullish, and a rise of two dollars was registered, when the New York Cotton Market reopened after the receipt of the report. There was a marked absence of buying and prices began to decline under long liquidation, and the rise of 32 points which was recorded after the Bureau report was reduced to 26 points.

LOCAL MARKET BULLISH.

In the local market Broach A.M. delivery rose to Rs. 236 on bullish Bureau figures, but there was some liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 234 8. At this level the marked steadied, but New York again being 39 points higher prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 236.

Later on, Broach A.M. prices advanced to Rs. 2374 on New York being 49 points up, but at 11-30 p.m. Broach was quoted at Rs. 236 8 and New York 40 points higher.

NAVAL BILL DEMONSTRATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

LAW MEMBER CAUGHT OUT IN BATTLE OF WITS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 8

Cheap jokes provided the Assembly one of the liveliest hours of the session.

The bill under discussion was the Navy Discipline Bill which had been once rejected in 1928, but which is being piloted again.

When the House met, everybody seemed to think that it would be a light day, and the Assembly Department had even gone to the length of summoning members of the Select Committee on Steel Bill at 2-30 p.m.

SIGN OF REVOLT.

The first signal of revolt was hoisted by Sir Hari Singh Gour who, having the advantage of membership of all assemblies, gave a graphic description of history of the case and finally asked: "Shall we cut our throat by our own hand?"

The Whips were hard put to retain in their seats members who had made afternoon engagements.

The final touch to the Opposition case was given by the fighting speech of Mr. Mudaliar who said that no longer could Indians trust the pledges given to them, when the British people had behaved so miserably in the past.

GIDNEY BUTTS IN.

The Bill he said had been attacked from all sides.

Sir Henry Gidney protested that it was not true, as he sat in the centre, when Mr. Mudaliar was about to retort, the President said "The Honble Member knows that Sir Henry Gidney has no sides, but only circumference".

The House roared with laughter

(Continued on page 8.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Typist knowing Office Routine and out-door work. Apply Box No. 2803, "Bombay Chronicle."

An experienced Lady Doctor (L.S.M.F.) for Jain Female Hospital Zira. Pay Rs. 75-4-100. (Fee one-half) 50 per cent free quarters. Further particulars from Manager the Jain Zenana Hospital, Zira, District Ferozepore, Punjab. (2779).

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc. Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Mehal, Lucknow. (8757)

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Wanted an A. D. C. to His Highness, salary up to Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Should have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Preference will be given to those knowing Urdu as well. Must know riding and sports, such as tennis, etc. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 15th August, to Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaj Alwar, C/o Thos. Cook and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. (8755).

Applications are invited for the following posts, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management, Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital & Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on or before the 15th August, 1934. (1) Hon. Surgeon, F. R. C. S., (England). (2) Hon. Physician, M.D. (London) or M. R. C. P. (London), (3) Hon. Lady Doctor (Obstetrician & Gynaecologist) with higher qualifications on an honorarium of Rs. 150 per month. The applications must be accompanied by two recent copies of testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The post will be for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with two months notice on either side. (8730)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let.—One big Shop in Red House, Parsi Bazar St, the shop is situated in the front of the building. All the adjoining shops are Stationer's shops. Full particulars from the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities Eradicate Domestic—Difficulties. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2777).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for Swadeshi Cloth. Pay 50. Scurity Rs. 50 Apply M.S. Manmohan Kumar, Ludhiana.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall Lahore. (2691).

Wanted Chief Agents in principal towns on lucrative terms to represent the Backergunj Insurance Bank Ltd. of Kowrikhara, Barisal (Bengal). 100 per cent dividend declared in the very first year. Apply to Calcutta Office for particulars, 15, Clive Row, Calcutta. (2800).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkbana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2680. "Bombay Chronicle."

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 9th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th August, 1934.
8770

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMRAO KASHINATH RAO, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrances, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that land admeasuring 688 square yards or thereabout situate on and being Plot No. 111 (South) of the Improvement Trust, Dadar, Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Subregistration District of Bombay and bounded on the North East by Plot No. 120 of the said estate agreed to be based to the Dakshani Brahmin Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., South East by Plot No. 110 of the said estate agreed to be based to Mr. V. G. Bhide, South West by a Road 46 feet in width and on the North West by Plot No. 112 of the said estate agreed to be based to Mr. H. K. Kothare and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 1151 part and Cadastral Survey No. 110/10 of Matunga Division together with the building thereon which is assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 7252 (2) and Street No. 819-A and is now in the occupation of tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1934.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SUNDAY, the 12th August, 1934, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at "Sea View," Narayen Dabholker Road, off Napean Sea Road, valuable household furniture, by well-known makers, such as sliding dining table, chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon to match, silver cabinets, serving tables, drawing room full size Chesterfield suites, gilded and plush lined ornament cabinet by Benjamin, Jacobean writing table and teapoys, fancy silver show cases, centre table flower pot stands, china vases and ornaments, bedroom furniture, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers and dressing tables to match, single and double wooden bedsteads, bedroom teapoys and chairs, verandah furniture, low chairs and easy chairs, cut glassware, cutlery, platedware, marble top tables, velvet carpets, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

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Hokushin ,,	12th ,,	22nd Aug
Tamahoko ,,	20th ,,	....
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	8th Sept.
Havana ,,	8th Sept.	22nd ,,
Tempei ,,	19th ,,	....
Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Argun ,,	9th Oct.	22nd ,,

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TERRIFIC GRANDEUR OF WORLD'S MOST

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Submarine Volcano between Sumatra and Java
MOST THRILLING SPECTACLE EVER SEEN

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DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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(BRAND NEW PRINT)

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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2-30, 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m

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IN

SONS OF DESERT

A ROLLICKING COMEDY—
—TO DRIVE AWAY BLUES—
AT
KOHINOOR CINEMA
DADAR (B.B.)
DAILY 3 SHOWS at 5, 7-30, 10 p.m.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN RAJPUTANA

Konkan And Malabar Get Good Rain

POONA, August 8.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma, Bengal, West United Provinces, and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India and Rajputana, and local in Upper Burma. Assam, East Central India, Central Provinces, Southwest Punjab Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu five inches; Amherst and Gwa three; Bassein, Diamond Island and Akyab two; Mergui one and a half. Tavoy one; Dinajpur five; Cherrapunji four; Bogra three; Chittagong Berhampore one and a half; Silchar, Calcutta, Ranchi, and Jalpaiguri one; Dehra Dun, Meerut, Mussooree, Agra, Roorkee and Bhopal one and a half; Nowgong one. Kotah three; Mount Abu and Ajmer one and a half; Khushab, Ahmedabad Baroda, Jodhpur and Udaipur one.

FORECASTT:

Rainfall will decrease in Bengal and the monsoon will continue strong in Lower Burma West United Provinces and adjoining Punjab Hills and East Rajputana.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Locally heavy rai will continue in Lower Burma, during the next 36 hours.

Summary of monsoon forecast for August and September.—

The monsoon rainfall of August and September will not be average in the Peninsula or less less than 95 per cent. of the than 90 per cent. of the average in Northwest India.—A. P.

FORT RECORDS 75.78 INCHES OF RAIN

City's Temperature Almost Normal

Bombay, Aug 8

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 8-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.24"; Fort 0.40"; J J Hospital 0.13"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.33"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 58.63; Fort 75.78; J J Hospital 63.76; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 65.78

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 50.57; Fort 57.32; J J Hospital 54.18

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 40.23; Fort 63.24; J J Hospital 45.92; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.72

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th August 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.009 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.6 degrees 0.8 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.2 degrees 0.9 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 198 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.24 inches

Total rainfall during the month 8.81 inches

Total rainfall during the year 58.67 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6430 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9h 24m (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 7th August 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.1 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, August 8.
Hullanger, Abrahman, Batoum.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 8
Nalgora, Habday, Karachi.
Garmula, Collins, Colombo.
Hesperia, Haughton, Okha.
Masirah, Behron, Calcutta.

Bombay, August 9.
Celebes Maru, Ikezoe, Kobe.
Gambhira, Dewhurst, Rangoon.
Victoria, Macaluso, Genoa.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 8.
Steamer Mantua for Kobe.
Steamer Nimoda for Port Said (for order).

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria will sail today for Genoa etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hallanger:—The S V Coy's steamer Hallanger arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Nalgora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nalgora sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garmula sailed yesterday for Colombo with ballast.

S S Hesperia:—The J F Coy's steamer Hesperia sailed yesterday for Okha with same bottom cargo.

S S Masirah:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Masirah sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Celebes Maru:—The O S K steamer Celebes Maru will sail today for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Gambhira:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gambhira will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

S S City of Auckland for New York.—1393 bags castor seed, B Maheshwari.

For Philadelphia.—50 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd.

S S Trifels for Hamburg.—1400 bags groundnut seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 700 bags groundnut seed, P Desai & Co.

For Antwerp.—62 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 50 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill and Mfg. & Co.

For Rotterdam.—55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Graciosa for Philadelphia—232 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons.

S S President Van Buren for New York.—106 bags gum karaya, H E Bushire & Co.; 212 bags gum karaya, 66 bags niger seed, S Khetsey & Co.; 88 bags dill seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 127 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, L O Vora; 3 cases casings, Cox & Kings Ltd. 67 bags niger seed, 62 bags rape seed, 45 bags vegetable seed, and 313 bags flea seed, A Virji & Co.

For Kidderpore for Kobe.—1000 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe.—50 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 69 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.

For Hongkong.—35 bags gum gcogal, E S Abdul Kayum; 100 bags gum bysabole, Y E Dossabhoy.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi.—1000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 88.

S S Taijin Maru Agent O S Kaisha Ltd from Nagoya:—175 cases glassware, 500 cases beers, 24 cases cotton piece goods, 150 cases cotton shirting, 200 cases porcelainware.

From Osaka:—177 coils copper wire, 736 coils wire, 20 cases Umbrellaware, 106 cases rayon yarn, 193 kgs starch, 60 drms dyes, 200 kgs lead, 864 drms paint, 67 cases amorces, 96 cases porcelainware, 15 cases cycle parts, 500 cases glass ware, 155 cases cotton shirting, 203 cases cotton yarn, 168 cases cotton piecegoods, 25 cases silk yarn, 668 bdles brassware.

From Kobe:—10 cases silk yarn, 50 bgs ginger 100 cases cotton piecegoods, 225 cases glasswares, 200 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 33 cases tea, 54 cases cotton yarn, 128 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 13 cases umbrellawares, 103 cases rayon piecegoods, 200 cks chemicals, 74 cks woollen piecegoods.

From Singapore:—552 bgs sago flour, 25 bgs sago seeds, 1050 bgs betelnuts, 15 bgs pepper, 15 bgs gum copral, bgs gum benzamin, 161 bgs rattans, 86 bgs domain batu, 35 bgs nutmegs.

From Colombo:—30 bgs plumbago, 111 bgs tea, 1111 cases rubber.

S S Gogra, Agents M M and Co. from Bassein:—68,934 bgs rice 800 bgs paddy.

From Cochin:—135 kollies kooka shells, 667 bdles coir yarn, 53 bdles mats, 100 cases coffee, 33

(Continued in Col. 6)

(Continued from column 7)

cases rubber, 110 cases tea, 115 bales cotton, 750 bgs copra.

S S Jalavihar, Agents S S N Co. from Moulmein:—16,768 bgs rice, 57,936 pces teak scanttings, 200 bgs beans, 16 bgs cutch.

From Rangoon:—10,364 bgs rice.

From Tuticorin:—300 bales cotton 34 bls. cotton yarn, 20 bdles bulb fibre.

From Karachi:—2 bdles silver, 2 motor cars, 3,540 bgs wheat, 180 bgs wheat flour, 500 bgs bran, 359 bgs bajree, 111 bgs gram, 10 bales silk yarn, 10 cases ghee, 52 bgs almond kernels, 75 bales cotton, 130 cases dry fruits.

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COMPLAINT AGAINST BROTHER

Magistrate Orders Removal Of Muslim Girls To Children's Home

Mariambi (15) and Fatmabi (16) two sisters, who were taken from their father's house on Monday evening by the Dongri Police were produced before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and the police applied for time to carry on enquiries.

It appears that the Commissioner of Police received a letter from the two girls alleging that they were being ill treated by their brother and others. They were living with their father Ramzanali, an Insurance Agent and five brothers. They also complained that they were locked inside two separate rooms by their brother.

On receipt of this letter the Police Commissioner asked the Dongri Police to enquire into the matter and a police officer went to Ramzanali's place on Monday evening and found the girls sitting in the Kitchen. The girls were taken charge of and taken to the Police Station.

The Magistrate ordered the girls to be removed to the Children's Home, where the case will be heard at the Juvenile Court on August 11, by which the police hope to complete their enquiries.

SUSPECTS IN DACOITY CASE

Two more suspects Abdul Masjid Miazuddin and Abdul Hamid were arrested on Tuesday by the Maharbowdi Police at the junction of the Sukhalji Street and Foras Road in connection with the alleged dacoity in 2nd Carpenter Street on July 27 last when firearms, it is alleged, were used by the suspects, who drove away in a red motor car.

Both the suspects were remanded to police custody on Wednesday by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, up to August 22.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ENGINE

Alloo Patic, who was crossing the Railway-line between Mahaluxmi and Lower Parel stations on Sunday evening, was knocked down by a steam-engine which was going from Grant Road to Dadar. He was removed to the Hospital, where he died later.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury held over the body of Alloo.

BLIND MAN'S DEATH

Ganesh Govind Bhariah, a blind man, residing at the 'Blind Home' at Kumbharwada, fell down from the first-floor of the building, while trying to sit on a parapet-wall on Tuesday evening. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died a little later.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury.

FATAL FALL FROM TRAIN

At the inquest held on Wednesday over the body of a 30-year-old unknown Hindu, who fell down from the Nagpur Express near the Vikroli Station on Monday evening and died in the J.J. Hospital on Tuesday, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ARYAN BRUSH CO., 36, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Jury Recommends Prosecution Of Driver On Charge Of Rash Driving

Abul Karim Abdul Rahiman driver of car No. Y 8698, was recommended to be prosecuted, for causing death by rash and negligent driving, by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held over the body of Bhikaji Dakoo, an unemployed who lived at Chinchpokli.

From the evidence, it transpires that the car was coming from Parel Road Station towards Byculla on the D'Lisle Road, and in front of the Apollo Mill, suddenly swerved to the left, knocked down a pedestrian named Matacharan, got up a foot-path, smashed a hydrant, and the deceased, who was standing by the hydrant, was also knocked down This happened on the evening of Saturday last.

The injured were removed to the hospital, where Matacharan was treated and allowed to go and Brikaji Dakoo succumbed to the injuries. The driver of the car was arrested by the D'Lisle Road Police.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to rupture of the liver

"PRESIDENT ASKED ..TO RESIGN"

No Question Of Loss Of Confidence

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd instant the following news item from a correspondent from Chembur was published:

"All the members of the Chembur Notified Area Committee, stating that they have lost confidence in the Chairman, Mr. U. K. Sandu wrote to him on the 25th July 1934, requesting that he should forthwith submit his resignation as Chairman of that body"

We are asked to state that the suggestion contained in the above paragraph that the members of the Committee had lost confidence in the Chairman is not justified as the letter received by Mr. Sandu, contains no such statement. We are asked also to add that it was stated by the members of the Committee in their letter to him that they requested him to resign the post of Chairman in the interest of the administration of the Committee and not on any other ground. We very gladly publish this correction in justice to Mr. Sandu.

RISE IN CITY MORTALITY

233 Infants Under One Year Of Age Die

The health returns of Bombay during the 31st week of 1934, i.e. the week ended 4th August 1934:—

The total mortality 598 was 34 more than the last week; the death rate registered was 26.8 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 31st week of 1933 was 436 and death rate 19.5. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 451 and death rate 20.5.

Out of the total deaths, 233 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 1 attack and 1 death. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 8. The number of live births registered during the week was 633 which compares favourably with that for the 31st week of 1933, viz. 553 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933), viz. 493.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, acknowledges the following donations to the Asylum received during the months of April, May and June 1934:—

Mr Dharamdas Samaldas, Co-Trustee, N. C. A. C. Rs. 50; The Hon Secretary, the Saraswat Hitwardhak Mandal (for distribution of blankets and Dhoties) Rs. 50; Mr Dilip R Kotahre Rs. 25; Mr Ramdas Madhavji, in memory of Bai Kasturbai Hemraj Amarsi Rs. 11; Mr F A Cama Rs. 10; The Indian Red Cross Society, through Mrs Karaka 57 blankets. The following newspaper was supplied gratis:—

The "Hindu".

Sweets were received from Messrs. Keshavlal Mangalji, Cangji Darsi, B. S. Dalaya, Gangji Virji, Maganlal Tribhowandas, Soni Anandrao Gopinath Premji Deoji and Co., Umedlal Chaganlal Adhia, Hrisentrow Ahmedbhoy, Dranlal Abhechand, Velji Meghan Patil, Bhakamdas Jamnadas, Dr V R Sanagir, Harakchand Kapurchand, Gangji Virji, Kantilal Maganlal, Shah Velji Canji.

The Nizam has issued a firman, which announces that Sahebzada Nawab Moazzam Jah Bahadur, the Nizam's younger son, will assume charge of his office of President of the City Improvement Board.

HE FOUGHT FOR INDIANS' RIGHTS

Tributes Paid To Late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji At 36th Death Anniversary Celebrations

The unique services, rendered by late Dr. Kaikhashru Nusserwanji Bahadurji not only to his community but to the city and the country in general were recalled at a huge gathering held at Allbless Baug, on Tuesday evening, to celebrate the 36th death anniversary of that great doctor, under the presidency of Dasturji Saheb Khan Bahadur Nowshirwan Kekobad of Poona.

At the outset, the Jashan ceremony was performed in the style of Persian Zoroastrians. It was followed by the Navjot ceremony of three children of poor Parsi families. A gathering was afterwards held presided over by the Head Dasturji of Poona when he stressed the basic principle of Zoroastrianism—of good thoughts, good words and good deeds, and said a true Zoroastrian who that person who followed the above injunctions of Zoroaster and who always exerted himself or herself for the good of others, The lifework of late Dr. Bahadurji showed that he followed the above injunctions; also the well-known Dubash family of Bombay were also treading the same path, for they were helping poor Parsi families, for well-nigh four decades, as witness the functions of the evening. He complimented Mr. Framroze A. Dubash, on continuing the good work done by his brother, late Mr. Hormasji.

FIGHT FOR INDIANS' RIGHTS

Dr Mehellasha Pavri said he knew about the work of the late doctor, as he had come in personal contact with him. He (Dr. Bahadurji) fought for the rights of Indians in the I. M. S., and urged appointments of Indians to be on the teaching staff, as professors etc. His fight produced sensation at the time, and it produced effect, for the posts which were mainly the exclusive preserve of Europeans were gradually thrown open to Indians. Moreover he was the first Indian in Bombay who started a plague hospital for Parsis. His example was followed by other Parsis and non-Parsis, and they had now several such institutions.

Later in the evening a dinner was held when covers were laid for over 800 guests.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILL STRIKE

Out of the 209 Spinners of the Khatau Makanji Mills who struck work on Tuesday about 175 spinners resumed work unconditionally on Wednesday. The mill worked as usual.

ADVISABLE TO SECURE WHEAT PROFITS

Copper Prices Attractive

Bombay, Aug 8

In their daily report issued to-day Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Cotton: The market was steady on continued drought reports but operators generally were quiet awaiting to-day's Bureau. Rumours of further inflation in U. S. A. are prevalent but the feeling in Wall Street appears to be that no inflationary action is likely to be taken in the near future.

Wheat: The recent very rapid advance has largely been the outcome of continued world-wide unfavourable crop reports and as we have stressed so often of late the much improved world's statistical position. In view however of the forthcoming Government reports in U.S.A. and Canada on the 10th and 11th instant being likely already discounted and the possibility of the U. S. A. farmers intention to plant Report (on the 17th instant) for the Winter indicating a larger area we think it advisable to secure profits with a view to replacing on good setbacks.

Rubber: Reliable opinions still believe that with the full effect of the restriction scheme still to be felt and with expanding consumption and the wide powers held by the International Committee, prices may eventually reach 9d. per lb. We advise purchases on any setbacks

Linseed: In view of the forthcoming Argentine Government's acreage report we prefer taking profit in seeds and replacing same by purchases of Jan/Apr. London Linseed Oil the price of which is comapratively much cheaper.

Sugar: With the expected revision of the Chadbourne restriction scheme next month and possibility of Java further restricting production we continue to recommend purchases.

Copper: The recent decline to under £30 was chiefly due to the German situation but in view of the large reduction in the American supply under the Code we consider present prices attractive.

Jagat Ram, editor of "Gheba," a vernacular weekly, who was awarded 18 months' jail in three cases of alleged extortion by writing against certain people has been acquitted in one of these cases by the Amritsar Sessions Judge.

(This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies The Subscription list is open and will be closed on or before 31st August, 1934.

THE BOMBAY TALKIES, LTD.

"(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)"

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to the Directors from time to time at their sole discretion to issue preference shares of the total face value not exceeding Rs. 8 lacs and to issue in the same manner the balance from time to time as ordinary shares.

ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000

Divided into 3,500 7 per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 6,500 Ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each to be paid as under :—

Rupees 10 per share on application. **Rupees 15 per share on allotment.**

The remaining amount shall be called up in sums not exceeding Rs. 25 at such intervals as the Directors may fix.

The Cumulative participating Preference shares are entitled to be paid a fixed Cumulative Preference dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up or credited as paid up on the said preference shares. Out of the surplus profits available for distribution in any one year after providing for the dividend to the Preference Shares, the Ordinary Shares shall be paid a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. (free of income-tax) on the capital for the time being paid or credited as paid up on the Ordinary shares. Any balance of profits available for distribution in any one year after paying to the Preference and Ordinary Shares dividends as aforesaid, shall be divided pro rata amongst all the shareholders of both the classes according to the capital paid up or credited as paid up on each of them.

The said preference shares shall confer the right in the winding up of or sale of the Company's assets to payment off of capital in priority to all other shares but shall not confer any further right to participate in the profits of assets.

Shares may be paid up in full on allotment, interest at the rate of Rs. four per cent. per annum being allowed in respect of pre-payment of instalments.

The right of voting at general meetings is one vote for every Share, whether Preference or Ordinary.

Shares of the face value of Rs. 2,52,900 have been applied for by the Directors and their friends.

REGISTERED OFFICE :
READYMONEY MANSION, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS :
HIMANSURAI INDO-INTERNATIONAL TALKIES LIMITED, READYMONEY MANSION, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. (To be remunerated by a Share in the net profits only).

AUDITORS :
MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS :
P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

1. **Sir CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, Kt., K.C.I.E. LL.D., Advocate, Setalvad Road, Bombay, (Ex-Officio) Chairman.**
2. **F. E. DINSHAW, Esq., Solicitor, 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.**
3. **The Hon'ble Sir PHIROZE SETHNA, Kt., O.B.E., Member, Council of State ; Merchant, Canada Building, Bombay.**
4. **Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR, Bart., K.C.I.E., M.L.A., Millowner, Readymoney Mansion, Bombay.**
5. **CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, Esq., Merchant, 51, Marwari Bazaar, Bombay.**
6. **Raj Rajendra M. N. SHITOLE SAHIB, Jagirdar, Gwalior.**
7. **JAMNADAS MORARJEE Esq., of Jamnadas Morarjee and Sons, Broker, Old Stock Exchange Building, Dalal Street, Bombay.**
8. **F. H. SIDHWA, Esq., Managing Director, Globe Theatres Ltd., C/o Capitol Cinema, Bombay.**

The preliminary expenses shall not exceed Rs. 15,000.

Brokerage at the rate of 1 per cent. on the value of the Shares allotted will be paid in respect of all applications accepted by the Company bearing the stamp of any broker.

The Directors will be entitled to pay a commission not exceeding 5 per cent. of the value of share pplied for and allotted to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe whether absolutely or conditionally for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscripion whether absolute or conditional for any shares of the company. Such commission may be an underwriting commission not exceeding 5 per cent. on the value of the shares applied for and allotted.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors are to proceed to allotment is 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Until otherwise determined by a general meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen. The qualification of a Director except an *Ex-Officio* Director shall be the holding in his own right of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000.

The Articles of Association provide :—*(a)* for payment to a Director of a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 for every meeting of the Board attended by him asshall from time to time be fixed by the Directors *(b)* for payment to a Director of a fixed sum or by a percentage of profit or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors for extra services rendered or for any special exertion in going or residing abroad for any of the purposes of the Company and in giving special attention to business and also *(c)* for payment to a Director *bona fide* resident out of Bombay a fair compensation for his travelling expenses for attendance at meeting and such payment may be in addition to or in substitution of any remuneration provided for to the Director under any other articles.

Applications for shares shall be submitted at the Registered Office of the Company along with the application monies either in cash or by a cheque or with a receipt of the Company's bankers shewing payment of such amount.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be refunded in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of Shares applied for, the balance will be applied towards allotment money due on Shares allotted and the remaining amount, if any, will be refunded.

The Company has been formed for the purposes, generally set out in the Memorandum of Association, and particularly for the purposes of undertaking the production and exploitation in India and abroad of talking films of various types, for example, entertainment, educational, interest, news and advertising.

Entertainment films produced and exploited by the Company should primarily ensure popular appeal. Such films should, however, always tend to correctly represent the traditions as well as the everyday modern life with its problems, hopes, aspirations, present and future of the peoples of India avoiding that which is narrow, parochial and communal, so that their effect on the home market should be to develop a mutual understanding between the different communities of India and when they find their way to the foreign market, may help to remove misconceptions and develop a truer outlook and sympathy towards India and Indians.

Educational films produced and exploited by the Company should give the much needed impetus to the education of the masses. Its cheapness and comparative ease of distribution, its appeal through the eyes and ears needing no standard of literacy, is particularly suitable for conditions in India. It is the quickest method to educate the literate adult population. In this field, the Company besides working on its own account, may undertake production and distribution on behalf of the various authorities concerned, such as Departments of Agriculture, Hygiene and Education of the Central Government, Provinces and Indian States and Public bodies for which the demand exists and should grow rapidly when an adequate and certain source of supply and distribution comes available.

Interest and news films produced and exploited by the Company should help to interpret and make known the progress, achievements and wants of any part of India, Provinces and Indian States to other parts of the country as well as to the countries outside India.

Advertising films of the Company will, it is hoped, be productive of a valuable source of revenue. On account of the illiteracy of the masses in India the usual methods of advertising, viz., newspaper advertisements, posters and pamphlets are not sufficiently effective. Short advertising talkies produced in the language of the country should, therefore, be welcome as a medium for advertising by manufacturers who are intrested to make their products known to the masses.

By securing the services of Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd., (registered in 1931 for objects similar to those of this company) as Managing Agents, the Company should feel assured of responsible management of the production of talkie films of proper quality and of a wide market for their products.

Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd. have brought about the production and exploitation of "Karma". A few of the press excerpts quoted below, show the appreciation which "Karma" received in India and England.

Daily Mail:—(London). "I feel this film should be regarded as the beginning of a movement of immense importance.....

Morning Post:—(London). "Karma" is a potent.....a hope and earnest of the future.....

Devika Rani, the leading actress, is one of greatest stars that the talkie-films have yet produced.....

Daily Herald:—(London). .....Screen's most beautiful star—Devika Rani.....

The Observer:—(London). .....These are the films that intelligent producers like Himansurai should be encouraged to make.....

Times of India:—(Bombay). (Editorial):—.....What is the moral of all this? It is that the standard set by "Karma" must be maintained and excelled at all costs.

Bombay Chronicle:—(Bombay). ....."Karma" is an enterprise, an enterprise in many directions.....

Free Press Journal:—(Bombay). The film sets a new standard in Indian Film Industry.....

Bombay Sentinel:—(Bombay). "Karma" passes the highest test.....India may well be proud of her (Devika Rani).....

Evening News:—(Bombay). ....."Karma" is in no way inferior to the best products of the West or of Hollywood.....

Hindu:—(Madras). .....It is well-nigh impossible not to talk in superlatives about this screen-jewel.....

Justice:—(Madras). (Editorial). ....."Karma" marks a parting of the ways in the history of the film production in India. He (Himansu Rai) has infused new life into Indian films.....

Statesman:—(Delhi). .....There will be a place in India's film history for "Karma."

Hindustan Times:—(Delhi). .....It is a remarkable achievement.....

The Tribune:—(Lahore). ....."Karma" is a very creditable production.....

Rangoon Daily News:—(Rangoon). .....One of the finest pictures.....

The Pioneer:—(Lucknow). .....The film is likely to create a box-office record for Lucknow .....

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu:—"Karma" is the work of a patriot and internationalist.....A truly noble and national endeavour.....

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Limited is Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad. His guidance has been of considerable value to that Company, and will be of use to this Company.

The Company by virtue of their agreement with the Managing Agents, will have the advantage of valuable services of Devika Rani, and Himansu Rai at a cost far below the usual market prices of workers of their standing in cinematography. The Company will pay to Devika Rani and to Himansu Rai very modest monthly honouariums of Rs. 650 and Rs. 750 respectively. They will receive their full and adequate remuneration by being paid by the Managing Agents a share of their Agency Commission.

Devika Rani has been acclaimed by the British as well as the Indian press, as an artiste of outstanding ability, who has proved an undoubted box-office draw in India and elsewhere.

Himansu Rai has a record extending over ten years not only in India but internationally in the Film Industry. Responsible European Film Syndicate including the UFA of Berlin have recognised the value of his experience by entrusting to him important undertakings. Before finally returning to India to devote himself exclusively to the building up of a National Film Industry, the last firm offer he had in Europe was from Alliance Cinematographique Europeanne (Paris) carrying a personal remuneration of £3,000 for one single picture. In the days of the silent films he played the principal male parts in and brought about the production and international distribution of "Light of Asia" "Shiraz" and "A Throw of Dice" and since the advent of talkies he played the same role in respect of "Karma." Mr. Himansu Rai has, since the year 1931, carried out investigations both in India and abroad on the subject of the production, the distribution, and the practical use of educational and advertising films. He has kept himself in close touch with modern developments in their application to the cinema and also matters less directly connected with the film industry such as gramophone recording, broadcasting and television. In this connection under his direction Devika Rani has recorded for H. M. V. on gramophone records; has broadcast from London for the B. B. C. both for the Ordinary and Television programmes.

The Company will also have the advantage of the expert services of Rai Sahib Chuni Lall, who has been with the Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Limited from its very inception and has thus gained valuable experience in cinematographic business. Before he joined Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Limited, he held responsible positions under British Government for over 13 years in various departments both administrative and financial.

It is a common knowledge that the film business is rapidly beoming one of the greatest industries of the world, and so far as India is concerned, is capable of enormous development and expansion to many times its present dimensions.

The Managing Agents have shown their faith in the profitable nature of the business in which the Company is to be engaged by agreeing to accept as their remuneration a share in the net profits only. The said Devika Rani and Himansu Rai have also shown similar faith by agreeing to serve the Company on a very modest honorarium, depending for their full and adequate remuneration on the share that they expect to receive out of the profits and which share is to be paid to them by the Managing Agents out of their own share of the net profits.

The Managing Agents have after some months of investigation prepared the ground-work necessary to avoid delay in the actual commencement of operations after the Company has obtained its trading certificate.

This ground-work includes plans and details for the erection of a Studio and Laboratory and up-to-date equipment for the same, selecting attractive stories, engagement of capable Artistes and experienced technicians for the purpose of producing films of quality and popular appeal, and negotiations in connection with exploitation and distribution. Much time and consequent over-head expense will thus be saved and the Company will be in a position to embark upon productive work with a minimum of delay.

Revenue in the initial stages may be expected from the following sources :—

1. *Production* :—The Company may reasonably expect to produce an increasing number of films annually commencing with six films during the first twelve months at an estimated average cost of Rs. 1,00,000 per film to cover production and exploitation from which an average net return, on a conservative basis of Rs. 1,35,000, may be expected, showing a net profit of Rs. 35,000 per film produced.

2. *Exploitation of Outside Films* :—The Company's exploitation organization will cater for the exploitation of films produced by other Indian producers and also imported films. Their exploitation capacity may be reasonably expected to be 50 films increasing annually to a much larger figure. The exploitation of Indian films will be much more profitable than those of imported films but, on an average the Company can expect to make a net profit of about Rs. 5,000 per film exploited.

3. *Other Sources of Revenue* :—Additional income may be expected from the production to order of educational and advertising films for Indian States, Government Departments, Public Institutions, Private and Commercial parties.

The Company will produce, as required by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, instructional films which will be of value to the Education, Agriculture and other Departments of that State.

The following Agreements will be entered into by the Company :—

(*a*) An Agreement between the Company on the one hand and the Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd., on the other appointing the latter its Managing Agents and, amongst other things, agents to produce and exploit films, both silent and talking or any other innovation in the same business for a period of 21 years, determinable thereafter as mentioned in the said agreement. As remuneration for their services aforesaid and for promoting the Company the said Managing Agents are to be paid one-third share in the net profits of the Company and for the purposes of calculating the said remuneration, the net profits of the Company shall be ascertained as laid down in the said agreement. They will procure for the Company the services, under definite contracts, of Devika Rani, Himansu Rai and Rai Sahib Chuni Lall. The Managing Agents will have the right to appoint two *Ex-Officio* Directors on the Board of the Company. A copy of the Agreement proposed to be entered into may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

(*b*) An Agreement between the Company on the one hand and Devika Rani on the other engaging her services amongst other things as an Artiste who will star in the films to be produced for the Company for a period of 6 years with further option to the Company to renew the engagement from year to year for a further period of 5 years. The Company will pay her as honorarium Rs. 650 per month and all travelling and other expenses while on Company's business outside Bombay. Over and above the said payment by the Company the Managing Agents will give her a share out of their one-third share of the net profits. A copy of the Agreement proposed to be entered into may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during office hours.

(*c*) An Agreement between the Company on the one hand and Himansu Rai on the other engaging his services amongst other things as Controller of production and exploitation and whenever necessary as Cinema Actor for a period of 6 years with further option to the Company to renew the engagement from year to year for a further period of 5 years. The company will pay him as honorarium Rs. 750 per month and all travelling and other expenses while on Company's business outside Bombay. Over and above the said payment by the company the Managing Agents will give him a share out of their one-third share of the net profits. A copy of the Agreement proposed to be entered into may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, during office hours.

(*d*) An Agreement between the Company on the one hand and Rai Sahib Chuni Lall on the other engaging the services of the latter amongst other things as Controller of the distribution and booking departments of the Company for a period of 7 years. His remuneration for services so to be rendered will be a sum of Rs. 600 per month and all travelling and other expenses while on Company's business outside Bombay. A copy of the Agreement proposed to be entered into may be inspected at the Company's office during office hours.

The said Devika Rani, Himansu Rai, and Rai Sahib Chuni Lall will have the option of terminating their contracts in the event of Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd. ceasing to be the Managing Agents of the Company for any reason.

After the expiration of three years' service by the said Devika Rani, Himansu Rai, and Rai Sahib Chuni Lall the payments to be made to them as above may be increased to such figures as the Directors in their absolute discretion may consider desirable.

Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, one of the Directors of the Company, is a Director and shareholder of the said Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd.

Himansu Rai with whom the Company will enter into a contract engaging his services as aforesaid is the Managing Director and a Shareholder in the Himansurai Indo-International Talkies, Ltd.

Devika Rani is a Director and Shareholder in the said Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd.

The said persons, *viz.*, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Devika Rani, and Himansu Rai are interested as above in the remuneration payable to the Himansurai Indo-International Talkies Ltd., as Managing Agents under their agreement with the Company.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association annexed to this prospectus forms a part of it.

Certificates of shares will be ready within two months after allotment.

Copies of this prospectus and share application can be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1934.

CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, *by his constituted Attorney* F. E. DINSHAW,
PHIROZE SETHNA, COWASJI JEHANGIR,
CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, M. N. SHITOLE,
JAMNADAS MORARJEE, F. H. SIDHWA.

No.

To, The Directors of **THE BOMBAY TALKIES, LTD.,** Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, (Post Box 393) BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Co.'s Bankers Messrs. P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. Central Bank of India, Ltd. Bank of India, Ltd. the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. Ten per share on.....the Company Ordinary Shares &.....Preference shares in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of Ordinary and/or Preference shares upon the terms of the Co.'s prospectus dated the 6th day of August 1934, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the balance Rs. Fifteen per share on allotment, as provided by the said prospectus and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full..... *Address*.....

Description..... *Date*.....

Note:—In case of cheques on stations other than Bombay, please add Annas 4 for every hundred Rupees. *Signature*.....

MILL-WORKER CHARGED WITH INTIMIDATION

Dhadoo Ragu, a mill worker, was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Wednesday on a charge of forming an unlawful assembly in company of others to commit criminal intimidation.

The Kalachowki police alleged that due to a dispute over the bonus in the Spinning Section of the Western India Mill, a group of two hundred workers broke open the office of the Spinning Master and assaulted him as also a few others on August 4. The accused is alleged to be the head of the group.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 with a surety in a like sum. The case was postponed till August 22.

Elaborate preparations are being made in Gondal State to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Ruling Prince at the end of the month.

MISSING DIAMOND BRACELET

Jewellers Arrested At Jhaveri Bazaar

Four arrests were made by the Bombay C. I. D. in connection with the theft of Lady Brabourn's Diamond Bracelet, on Tuesday evening, in consequence of a statement alleged to have been made by a Sinhalese jeweller, when he was arrested while trying to sell four diamonds.

It appears that William de Silva, a Sinhalese jeweller was seen in Javeri Bazar attempting to sell four diamonds. He was arrested by the C. I. D.

On a statement alleged to have been made by him to the police, three other Sinhalese jewellers (1) Dinmoris Hamy, (2) Charles Hamy and (3) Carolis Hamy were arrested at Grant Road on Tuesday night.

The four accused were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, third Court, on Wednesday morning and were ordered to be remanded into custody till August 22.

It will be recalled that a platinum bracelet set with emeralds and diamonds was entrusted to Messrs. Guzder and Sons. Jewellers, Taj Mahal Hotel, by Lady Brabourne.

The company discovered that one of the workmen in their shop had decamped, taking away the platinum bracelet. Later Eddie Batholomez, a Sinhalese jeweller, was arrested at Kandy, Ceylon, and is at present taking his trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

As only a few diamonds alleged to been sold by Eddie Batholomez at Madras, have so far been recovered, the police have been keeping a sharp look out for the rest of the missing property.

Naturally on Tuesday evening when a Sinhalese jeweller was seen attempting to dispose of four diamonds, he was promptly placed under arrest

Further inquiries are now in progress.

BUS DASHES INTO CAR

Collision At Junction Of Lansdowne Road And Colaba Causeway

A Chevrolet motor-car was badly damaged in a collision with a B. E. S. T. Co. Bus at Colaba on Wednesday morning. T. Gibbs, a European and a child, the occupants of the car fortunately escaped unhurt.

It appears that the car was coming out of Lansdowne Road on to Colaba Causeway when a B. E. S. T. Co. Bus proceeding from the Museum towards the Sassoon Docks, dashed into the rear wheels of the car, which was damaged. The car was being driven by Shikandar Abdulla.

"No Generous Hand Stretched To Us"

SHOULD WE DIE?—SAYS STARVING SYLHET

Relief Committee Appeals To Public For Immediate Contributions

SYLHET, Aug. 7.

Brojendranarayan Chaudhury, Secretary to the Flood Relief Society, Sylhet wires:—

The District of Sylhet that is of 5,478 square miles and has a population 2,724,342, is at the foot of Cherrapunji Peak where rainfall is highest in the world. Being surrounded on three sides by hills it is liable for frequent floods. In 1929 it has a disastrous flood similar to that of the present. This committee had been founded in 1929, with contributions from all parts of India, particularly from Bhawanagar and other Kathiawar princess associations, the Wadia Charities and the Servants of India Society; and contributions collected by Governor of Assam was able to meet the situation. An expenditure of one lakh and four thousand for rice, cloths and hut-building, to sufferers is shown to satisfy donors and public officials.

CROP FAILURE.

The floods of June, last had destroyed ashu crops. Many people have no grain or no means to purchase. After the floods of 1929, successive crop failure has destroyed the last vestige of credit, and the Reserve Power of Mahajan has exhausted. The 1929 Government Loan is outstanding. We have to faced a serious situation. Large number of labourers and villagers usually employed in farm household are unemployed and starving.

MANY STARVING.

In detail, the surveys by the committee disclose 11,715 persons starving occasionally there are worst cases two and three meals a week by begging and other meals of boiled Kachu Plants. Unwholesome plant-diet causes dysentery even several deaths are reported of the most unfortunate.

The response of to-day is very meagre, nothing in comparison to the contributions of 1929. But the situation is far worse. Our calamity calls help and generosity from all parts of India. We appeal on behalf of the despairing and famished to all nationalities and cheers, specially Indian princes and industrial magnates, who can spare hundreds of thousands. On this scale, we are relieving hundred rupees to keep alive hundred persons for a month. We supply seeds for resowing and food for the famished till the crop ends in November.

APPEAL.

Should we die, will no generous hand be stretched to us—this question is put to all to whom thus appeal will reach. Our committee assures that every pice will be well spent. Our accounts are audited by the Government auditor. Rai Bahadur Satischandra Mufizur Rahman, Retired Director, Land Records, Probodhchandra Sanyal, Professor Muraridhand College, and Brojendranarain Chaudhuri of Congress are secretaries to Sylhet-Cachar Flood Relief Committee. Send contributions to the secretary, co-operative Town Bank Ltd. Slyhet.

SHOLAPUR GAMING HOUSE RAID APPEAL

High Court Ruling In Interesting Point Of Law

A person who has escaped from a common gaming house before it is raided by police can be charged with being "found" in that place. This was the ruling given by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin in deciding an appeal.

In this case, Shankar V. Chavan and two others, it was alleged, were in a common gaming house for the purpose of gaming. They, however, escaped to a neighbouring house just before the police raided the place. Two of them were later arrested in that house about half an hour after the raid, and the other accused was arrested three days later.

THE CONVICTION.

All the accused were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 each by the City Magistrate of Sholapur who convicted them of having been found in a common gaming house under section 5 of the Act. On appeal, they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge on the ground that they were not found in that house by the police. The Government appealed against the acquittal.

WHAT IT MEANS

Their lordships, in their judgment, observed that if section 5 stood by itself, he did not think that there would be any ground for the view taken by the Sessions Judge that the word 'found' in the section meant "found by the police". Any person, said their lordship, who was found in a common gaming house must be presumed to be there for the purpose of gaming unless the contrary was proved. If a person was actually present at place, he could be said to be found in that place. There was nothing in the Act to show that the word "found" referred only to a finding by the police. It had been held in some cases that the word "found" in the section was not equivalent to "arrested", and that seemed plain. By whom the person was to be found had, by the police or any person, had never been determined

POWERS OF POLICE.

Under the Act, continued their lordships, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, could issue a special search warrant, and the police had certain powers under that warrant. It was also provided in the Act that when any instruments of gaming were found in a place entered under a warrant, it should be "prima facie" evidence that the place was used as a common gaming house and that the persons found therein were present for the purpose of gaming. Their lordships were of opinion that a prosecution might be launched on evidence which was quite independent of police evidence, for instance, evidence of neighbours. The case, however, might be difficult to prove where a person was prosecuted under the Act and he had not been discovered in a common gaming house by the police. But the Court was not concerned with any question of that sort here, because it was not disputed that the finding by the trial Court, which is accepted by the Sessions Judge, was correct. The prosecution had succeeded in proving their case, the appeal must, therefore, be allowed, and the sentence passed by the trial be restored.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. W. B. Fradhan defended the accused.

CASE AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS

Magistrate Orders Issue Of Warrant Against Absent Accused

When the case against the Labour leaders under the Trades Disputes Act VII of 1929 was called out before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Wednesday, Mr. S. C. Mhapanker was found absent. The Magistrate ordered the issue of a warrant against Mhapanker and granted the application of Mr. G. L. Walker Public Prosecutor, for an adjournment of the case to August 16.

The complaint was filed by Rao Saheb Sakaram R. Patwardhan against (1) A. A. Alwe; (2) V. B. Karnik (3) Miss Maniben Kara (4) B. T. Ranadive (5) Abdul Majid (6) K. N. Joglekar (7) R. S. Nimbker and (8) S. C. Mhapanker. They are charged under sections 16 and 17 of the Trades Disputes Act VII of 1929.

Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

EMPIRE GAMES SWIMMING FINALS

Ryan Of Australia Wins 440 Yards Freestyle

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 7.

At Wimbley the following were the results of the Empire Games Swimming Finals results:—

MEN'S 440-YARDS (Freestyle): Ryan (Australia) 1st; Time 5 minutes, 3 seconds (British record).

Wainwright 2nd; Time 5 mins. 7-4|5 secs.

Pirie (Canada) 3rd; Time 5 minutes 14-4|5 secs.

WOMEN'S 440-YARDS (Freestyle):—

Miss Dewar (Canada) 1st; Time 5 minutes, 45-3|5 seconds.

Miss Maakal (South Africa) 2nd, Time 5 mins. 53 secs.

Miss Pirie (Canada) 3rd; Time 5 mins. 54-2|5 secs.

MEN'S SPRINGBOARD DIVING:—Ray (England) 1st; 117.12 points.

Tomalin (England) 2nd; 110.50 points.

Class (Canada) 3rd; 106.57 pts.

MEN'S 100-YARDS (Freestyle):—Burleight (Canada) 1st; Time 55 seconds.

Larsen (Canada) 2nd; Time 55-3|5 seconds.

Crump (New Zealand) 3rd; 56-1|5 seconds.

MEDLEY RELAY 300-YARDS (Back-Breast Freestyle):—Canada 1st; Time 3 mins. 11-1|5 secs.

Scotland 2nd; Time 3mins. 15-1.5 seconds.

England 3rd; Time 3 mins. 16 seconds.

WOMEN'S MEDLEY RELAY 300-YARDS:—Canada 1st; Time 3 minutes 42 seconds.

England 2nd; Time 3 mins. 43 seconds.

Scotland 3rd; Time 3 mins. 50 secs.

The items of Swimming Contests have ended.

SURREY BEAT NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:

Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire: Surrey won on the first innings. Notts 259 and 286 for 5 declared (Harris 102, Walker 55). Surrey 281 and 127 for 1 (Gregory 72 not out, Watts 51 not out).

Sussex vs. Middlesex: Middlesex won on the first innings. Sussex 131 and 242 for 9 declared (Harry Parks 84 not out, Allen 5 for 90). Middlesex 148 and 109 for 8 (Tate 4 for 64).

Northamptonshire vs. Leicestershire: Leicester won by 5 wickets. Northants 130 and 154. Leicester 251 and 34 for 5 (Clark 4 for 16).

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire: Hampshire won on the first innings. Hants 292 and 129 for 6 declared (Pothecary 61 not out). Gloucester 206 and 79 for 5.

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire: Yorks won on the first innings. Yorks 291 for 6 declared. Lancs 273 (Iddon 142 not out, Bowes 4 for 73.)

Kent vs. Somerset: Kent won by an innings and 14 runs. Somerset 272 and 106 (Marriott 4 for 28). Kent 392.

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire: Derby won on the first innings. Warwick 219 and 76 for 1. Derby 240.

Worcestershire vs. Essex: There was no play to-day and Essex won on the first innings. Worcester 188 and 19 for one. Essex 416.

RELIEF TO KANARA PEASANTS

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Aug. 6.

The N. Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee which held its sitting on the 2nd and 3rd inst. has passed the following resolution regarding the distribution of relief to the farmers.

"This committee approves the appointment of the two local committees at Ankola and Siddapur for carrying on the distribution of temporary relief that is at present given. The personnel of the two committees approved is as follows:—

Ankola—Sjt. S. R. Haldipurkar, (chairman) Sjts. Shamrao School, G. M. Kamal Vandge Hammannaik, D. P. Karmarkar, and Y. T. Nadkarni.

Siddapur.—Sjts. Hoskoppa Ganesh Hedge, Gangadhar Haldipur, Gopal Madgaonkar, Shivram Hegde, Kannal."

The secretary to the Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee appointed by the council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee writes to say that all communications regarding relief to Kanara farmers be addressed to R. S. Hukkerikar, Secretary, Kanara Farmers' Relief Committee, Dharwar.

NOTORIOUS DACOITS EXECUTED

Large Crowds Witness Tragic Scene At Sahdadkot

SHAHDADKOT, August 8.

All roads in Larkana led to the Notified Area for the execution where amidst funeral silence, a crowd more than 10,000 witnessed the grim spectacle of the public execution of two notorious dacoits, Abdul Rahiman and Shaikh Ghulam Husain, members of the gang of Abdul Rahiman Brohi.

The condemned men who looked most dejected were brought at mid-day to the improvised gallows heavily handcuffed and escorted by strong armed police guard. Mounted police controlled the crowd which swelled as the time of the condemned men's doom drew near, women and children were suppressing their pent up emotions and some of them withdrew from the spot.

The figures of men who were once a terror to the villagers and whose names the mothers mentioned to still their infants' cries and who spread death and destruction in the interior of the province, resigned themselves to the inevitable and stoically ascended the steps to submit their heads to the hangmen's noose. The curtain then descended on the tragic, but impressive, episode inside a couple of minutes.

The District Magistrate, Mr. G W. Mcelhinny and J. Hobson, D. S. P., witnessed the execution. --A.P.

SYLHET'S TALE OF WOE

Stricken With Floods, 11,000 Are Starving

SYLHET, Aug. 8.

Mr. Brojendra Narayan Choudhury, Secretary of the Flood Relief Committee, Sylhet, wires:

"The District of Sylhet comprises of 5,478 square miles with a population of 27,24,342 and is located at the foot of Cherrapunji Peak, where the rainfall is the highest in the world.

"It is surrounded on three sides by Hills and is liable to frequent floods. In the year 1929 there was a disastrous flood similar to the present one.

"The present Flood Relief Committee was founded in 1929, with contributions from all parts of India, particularly Bhawanagar, other Kathiawar Princes, from the Wadia Charities, the Servants of India Society, etc.

"The floods in June last destroyed the Ashu crops. Many people have no grain and no means to purchase them. The floods of 1929 and successive crop failures have destroyed the last vestige of credit and the peasantry as well as the sowcars are now faced with a financial crash. The 1929 Government loan is still outstanding.

"A large number of labourers in the villages who are usually employed in the farm and household are unemployed and starving. A detailed survey conducted by the Committee discloses 11,715 persons have been starving occasionally.

"Contributions are to be sent to the Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Committee and to the Secretary, Co-operative Town Bank, Ltd. Sylhet.—United Press.

NO FEAR OF WATER FAMINE

Favourable Monsoon Has Made All Lakes To Overflow

The latest report regarding the municipal lakes states that all the lakes are overflowing and again for a year there will be no anxiety for water in Bombay. The Tansa Tank is overflowing since 2nd August, while the Vehar lake was overflowing two days previous, viz. 31st July. The Tulsi and Powai lakes were overflowing since the end of June. The monsoon has been very successful this year as far as the City's water supply is concerned.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6.00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

"MAHATMA HAS JUSTIFIED MAHA SABHA!"

We Have Been Thoroughly Compensated For All The Abuses, Says Dr. Moonje

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

"We of the Hindu Mahasabha cannot be too grateful to Mahatma Gandhi. He has completely justified the uncompromising opposition of the Mahasabha to the Communal Award by the manner of his condemnation of it and has also vindicated the Responsivist policy of work in the legislatures," stated Dr. B. S. Moonje interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the situation created by the Parliamentary Board and the resignation of the latter from the Congress Working Committee.

Continuing Dr. Moonje said:—

"We are so very thankful to him and we feel we have been thoroughly compensated for all the abuses and misrepresentation of our motives which we had patiently to put up with during the last 14 years. We are now having a sigh of relief that after all, the time has come when all differences on the merits of political problems before the Congress and the Country have fortunately disappeared. There is only a little difference that is left and luckily it concerns not the merits of the problem, but considerations of mere expediency. Mahatma condemns the Communal Award just as vehemently as we do but he thinks that expediency requires neutrality of attitude in dealing with it. We think that if it is really an obnoxious thing, it must be condemned and rejected just as is done in the case of the White Paper."

I am still not without hope that Mahatmaji will soon see the reality of human nature and bring about honourable composition of the little difference that it causing the most painful split between him and the revered Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney. As for the Nationalist Party which is being organised to fight the elections on the combined issue of the rejection of the communal award and the White Paper, we are confident that under the leadership of such seasoned and universally respected congressmen as Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney nothing will be done to jeopardise in essence the prestige and dignity of the Congress to which we have been owing honest alliegiance all our lives."

A question was put to Dr Moonje at this stage: But what will Hindu Mahasabha do?

"So far as I can say at the present moment," replied Dr. Moonje, "I have no doubt that it will whole-heartedly cooperate with the Nationalist Party of Pandit Malaviyaji and Mr. Aney. In the evening of his life the Pandit I am sure, has the solace of having been destined to reinstate Nationalism in the Congress and to bring it back to the right track. It is the most invaluable service that he can render to the Congress and the Country at the present moment—United Press.

Paradox In Co-operative Finance

While Peasants Cry For Funds Societies Complain Of Superfluity

While people are crying for money it is strange that the co-operative organisations should complain of superfluity of funds, declared Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute of Bombay, at the tea party given to meet Mr. V. Ramdeo Pantulu, President of the All-India Provincial Co-operative Institutes and Banks' Associations. Mr. Pantulu has been appointed as the representative of the Co-operative Institutes in India to the Fourteenth Session of the International Co-operative Congress which is to meet in London shortly.

RATHER STRANGE.

In the course of his speech Sir Chunilal said that it was a fact that the peasants in India were clamouring for money, but it was rather strange that Co-operative Institutes which were in existence to help the farmers were unable fully to satisfy their demands. On the other hand the Co-operative Organisations were complaining of a superfluity of funds. This state of affairs has been in existence for some years and it is a record of which, Sir Chunilal said, no co-operative institutions could be proud.

BOMBAY ALONE NEEDS 21 CRORES.

The Bombay Presidency alone was in need of about 21 crores of rupees to meet the requirements of the agriculturists. Sir Chunilal said that if the Co-operative Organisations were to fulfil and gain their object some method must be found out which, while saving the farmers from the hands of unscrupulous money-lenders, would enable the co-operative organisations to advance moneys to the farmers without jeopardising the interests of the Co-operative Institutions.

The speaker, therefore, desired that Mr. Pantulu should interest himself in this problem, which would enhance the usefulness of the co-operative organisations.

Sir Chunilal regretted the absence, owing to ill-health, of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the doyen of co-operative institutions and also of the Registrar who was on tour. He wished Mr. Ramdas Pantulu all success in his efforts at the International Congress.

MR. PANTULU'S REPLY

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, in reply thanked Sir Chunilal for the honour that had been done to him and was glad to have the opportunity of meeting the members of so many co-operative institutes. He said that conditions of the co-operative movements differed in accordance with the demands of various countries. But there were many co-operative societies which had departed from the ordinary principles of co-operation.

IN MELTING POT.

Owing to the disorganisation which followed the great war unemployment had increased, and the economic structures of the countries were thrown into the melting pot. Re-organisation was now taking place and each country was following its own policy under State control. It, therefore, showed that the State must take a hand in assisting co-operative institutes to attain their objects. In Madras also, the speaker said, there was a superfluity of funds.

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED.

Mr. Pantulu accused the Government of India of being indifferent to the co-operative movement. He failed to understand why there was no mention of the co-operative organisation in the communique recently issued by the Government regarding rural economic planning. He wondered how Government was going efficiently to organise rural areas without substantial help of the co-operators.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, who sails for England to-day to attend the 14th session of the International Corporators' Congress, paid a visit to the office of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. Mr. Pantulu is the President of the South Indian Co-operative Insurance Society. He was gratified to learn that the Bombay Society has been successfully working and he expressed the hope that in course of time the three Insurance Societies working in Bombay, Madras and Bengal would be federated in an "All-India Organisation" when the total business secured by the Societies would be about a crore.

There was also an informal discussion about the part Co-operative Insurance should play in the working of the Land Mortgage Banks.

POLICE DRIVE AGAINST TERRORISTS

Review Of Administration Shows Decrease In Revolutionary Crime

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Resolution on the report on Police Administration of Bengal presidency for 1933, published in the Calcutta Gazette to-day says:—

"Excluding cases of revolutionary crime that occurred within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Police there were 41 outrages and other crimes committed in Bengal by the terrorists against 24 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the vigorous drive against the known absconders, success of the police in seizure of Arms and explosives and sustained action under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CATALOGUE OF CRIME.

"The crimes committed by the terrorists included one assasination, two assaults, two shooting affrays, 20 dacoities in ten of which fire-arms were used, one attempted dacoity, 8 robberies, 3 attempted robberies and three bomb explosions.

CAPTURE OF SURYA SEN.

"The most conspicuous success of the year against the terrorists was the arrest of Surya Sen the leading absconder in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case and a fugitive from justice for nearly three years. Three months later combined civil and military force threw cordon round the house in Gohira in Chittagong where several notorious absconders including Miss Kalpana Dutt, Tarakeswar Dastidar had taken shelter and succeeded in apprehending them after a regular revolved duel. Surya Sen and Tarakeswar have since been executed and Kalpana Dutt transpirted for life.

DECREASE IN CRIME

Continuing the resolution notes with satisfaction the decrease in number of true cognisable cases of crime from 71,481 to 67,665. This decrease in serious crime is attributed to better supervision over criminal areas which had been possible because civil disobedience movement was less intense and officers were able to pay more attention to ordinary crimes.

OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN.

Referring to the increase in offences against women the resolution says that the question whether the Whipping Act of 1909 should not be attended so as to make the persons convicted of offences against women liable to whipping is now under examination by the Government.—United Press.

Rewa, Aug. 8.—Ram Barosa, a gold-smith of Rewa, who was arrested for the alleged murder of his wife and cousin, has been sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. V. P. Trivedy Sessions Judge, Rewa.—United Press.

The Divisional Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi wires under date August 8:—

The line at mileage 527 between Bhopal and Phanda on the Bhopal-Ujjain section is still sinking. Passenger trains are being passed over the mileage when possible. Normal working cannot be guaranteed for another week at least. —A.P

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 14, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 27, 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 7, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.
High Water: 11-58; 23-43.
Low Water: 5-01; 18-10.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Artillery, Colaba v 3rd Field Brigade, R.A., Kirkee—Cooperage, at 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 10

S S "Mantua", with English mails of July 26, due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League: Indian Football League v. City Police, Cooperage 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 11

S S "Ranchi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 5-45 p.m.
Harwood League: 3rd Field Brigade, R. A., Kirkee, v Green Howards, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The Disarmament Question", by Mr. G. N. Joshi, Bowen Memorial Hall), Tamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 13

Results of M.Sc. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Juror's attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PUBLIC MEETING ON FRIDAY

A public meeting will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Bhatia Mahajanwadi Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Abidalli, Nagindas Master, Babrekar, S. K. Patil and Smt. Lilavati Munshi will speak.

ASSAGAO UNION

The Assagao Union will celebrate the St. Cajetan's Day with solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction at 9-0 a.m. at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. Rev. Fr. J. H. Alvares will preach at the Gospel. After the Mass Assagonenses will meet at the I.L.I. Hall.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of June-July 1934 was 1787, of whom 1448 were males and 339 females.

MAHOMEDBHOY RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 4th August 1934 was 314; of these 204 were male and 110 females."

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FIVE MEN FELL TO DEATH as the prehistoric ape—bigger than a battleship, cracked the huge tree trunk like a toothpick.

NEXT SATURDAY
A Radio picture of sprightly dilemmas
DOUBLE HARNESS
with
WILLIAM POWELL
ANN HARDING

LAST TWO DAYS OF
The 2nd RUSH WEEK
THE REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BOOK IN ADVANCE
FREE LIST STOPPED

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Death Takes a Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"King Kong". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta-ke-Bhagwan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Lost Chord". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Palmy Days". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Susan Lenox". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Tess of the Storm Country." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema 6-30 p.m. Talk: "Unusualities". By Jack Heyworth. Parlophone Potpourri". (The Western Music Saloon). 8 p.m. The Band of the S S. 'President Van Buren'. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-40 p.m. Classical and Light music. 11 p.m Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

Wavelengths 350.9 metres and 31.31 mts 7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. An interlude. 7-45 p.m. K. M. Productions presents Holiday Fair, relayed from the Pavilion, Jephson Gardens, Leamington Spa. 9-15 p.m. Time signal from Greenwich. The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. 9-30 p.m. A talk. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p. m. Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales: Presidential address by the Right Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P.; relayed from the Eisteddfod Pavilion, Wrexham.

PRINCES IN BOMBAY

Kumars Natwarsinhji and Umangsinhji of Rajpipla arrived at Taj Mahal Hotel, on Wednesday.

BAND AT POONA EMPRESS GARDENS

By kind permission of the Officers of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 10th August, 1934, from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting.

PHILOSOPHY OF NAMADEVA

Professor Dhundiraja Shastri Vinod, will deliver a lecture on the above subject at Vithhal Mandir, Bajar Peth, Thana, on the occasion of the Anniversary of Namadeva, the great Indian Mystic, to-day (Thursday), at 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "President Van Bureu" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Friday the 10th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Van Bureu V-34 will arrive here to-day (Thursday) at 3-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock.
She will again sail to-morrow (Friday) at 2-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, tenders to the amount of £2,495,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 40 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 15th August 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

"Three Arts Circle reception will be held on Sunday 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane' Rif -at in honour of His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar. "Shyam Sunder" contemporary of Udaishankar, will perform the dances of "Indra" "Shiva", and with Miradevi the dance of "Radhakrishna". Mohun Murtimuhun of Madon Talkies, will perform "Ghungru Tarang" (hand dance) in Raag Sagar, Mudhurker will play flute. Jinardhan "Tablatarang", Faquir Mohomed "Bulbultarang", Athvale "Dilruba", and Ahmed Dilawar will sing Kawwali."

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association had arranged a course of lectures on Architecture.
Owing to some confusion these lectures have been stopped for the present. They will commence again on Saturday (25th inst.) at 5-15 p.m. in the University, South Wing. The lectures will be given alternately by Professors Batley and Kshirasagar of the Government School of Architecture, Bombay. Any one interested may join by applying to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

School for Harijan Children, organised by the Bhagini Seva Samaj Mandir, Bombay.

Socialist Programme For Congress

APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

Bombay Party Puts Up 21 Candidates For B. P. C. C.

The Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party writes:—

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party has decided to participate in the B.P.C.C. elections next Sunday and has put up the following members of the Party as Candidates to contest the elections on its behalf.

In appealing for the support of all Congress voters for its candidates, the Party desires clearly to re-state its objects, which are

"1. The establishment of an Independent Socialist State in which power would be transferred to the producing masses; and

2. To get the adoption by the Indian National Congress of the Party's programme."

It is in furtherance of the second object that the Party is seeking to secure representation in the B.P.C.C.

In view of current misapprehensions, the Party desires to make it clear that it accepts both the objective of complete Independence and the method of Non-violence, which are part of the Congress creed.

The Party would in conclusion draw attention to the fact that every-one of its candidates is a jail returned Congressman with a record of active Congress service, and appeal to the voters to see that next Sunday all the 21 candidates put up by the Party are elected to the B.P.C.C.

The following is the list of candidates adopted by the party in the respective Wards:—

A. WARD.

Sjt. Y. J. Karkera.

B. WARD.

Smt. Urmila Mehta.
Sjt. Narbheram Popat.
Sjt. Abdul Rahiman Abdul Sait.

C. WARD.

Sjt. Yusuf J. Meherally
Sjt. Keshav Talpade.

D. WARD.

Sjt. M. R. Masani.
Sjt. K. D. Merchant.
Sjt. S. D. Thakur.
Sjt. Navin Khandwala.

E. WARD.

Sjt. Purshotam Tricumdas.
Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan.
Sjt. F. M. Pinto.
Sjt. A. Majid Hakim.
Sjt. N. G. Jadhav.

F. WARD.

Sjt. C. K. Narayan Swamy.
Sjt. J. C. Maitra.
Sjt. Madan Shetty.
Sjt. K. S. Venkateshwar Iyer.

G. WARD.

Sjt. K. K. Menon.
Sjt. Kantilal Shah.

allotted to each candidate is given against his name:

1. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Cocoanut tree; 2. A. G. Solanki, Chair; 3. B. G. Horniman, Lock; 4. B. G. Kharekar, Charkha; 5. B. N. Maheshri, Horse; 6. B. B. Chawan, Chakki; 7. Balaji Sitaram, Pen. 8. B. J. Deorukhker, Bedstead; 9. B. Nigam, Umbrella; 10. C. P. Krishna Iyer, Mango; 11. C. K. Narayan Swamy, Scale; 12. D. D. Wadia, Tram; 13. D. J. Athale, Country Boat; 14. D. M. Meghpuria, Cup Board; 15. D. R. Misra, Palanquin (Palki); 16. G. A. Todankar, Watch; 17. G. O. Simpai Bear; 18. G. Vishwanath, Motor, 19. I. N. Bhatta, Elephant; 20. J. B. Bawala, Engine; 21 J. C. Maitra, Hammer; 22. Kashiprasad Sinh, Cycle; 23. K. S. Venkateshwar Iyer, Key; 24. K. A. Subramaniam, Cart; 25. K. Vithal Rao, Steamship; 26. K. H. Thakkar Table; 27. L. V. Kondaye, Bigool; 28. Madan Shetty, Aeroplane; 29. Manibhai B. Joshi, Rabbit; 30. M. I. Ishrafkhan Saw; 31. M. G. Mhatre, Chariot; 32. N. D. Mehta, Book; 33. P. K. Kothari, Eagle; 34. Ratanbai Mehta, Takli; 35. R. A. Mhatre, Handloom; 36. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Sickle; 37. S. H. Jhabwala, Lion; 38. Sonabai Velkar, Spade; 39. S. Raghunath Sinah, Bell; 40. S. Y. Masurkar, Flower Basket; 41. S. V. Redkar, Scissor; and 42. S. Raghavan, Camel.

TO THE CANDIDATES.

All candidates are required to send in triplicate on foolscap-size paper their symbols with their names and photos if they like. These should reach the office of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 11th instant.

PLACE OF VOTING.

The Kindergarten M. School of Prof. S. R. Hudlikar, near Old Fish Market, Dadar, G.I.P. Rly. Station.

TIME OF VOTING.

7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SYSTEM OF VOTING.

The system of voting is 'cumulative." Every voter will be given voting paper containing 9 perforated voting tickets, and the voter may give all his votes to one candidate or divide his nine votes between as many candidates as he may choose.

In the ballot room separate boxes with the names and symbols (and photos if sent by the candidates) of each candidate affixed thereon will be kept in which the voting tickets are to be dropped by the voters.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following nominations from candidates for election to B.P.C.C. have been received.

1 Sjt, Harkisondas N. Bhansar
2 N. M. Karbhari
3 Gulabdas H. Broker
4 Sirdar Thaman Singh
5 H. D. Bhatia
6 Gangadas Nagardas Shah
7 Mulraj Karsondas
8 Y. G. Karkera
9 Kamalavedi Chattopadhyaya
10 Bhagwandas Bhausar.

The Polling Booth of the Ward will be situated at Bhagwan Bhuwan, Mint Road, Fort, which will be opened on the 12th inst, from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8p.m. (S.T.)

The voting will be according to the cumulative system.

Messrs. Damodar V. Thakker and Ramkrishna Mehta are appointed as the Polling Officers and Messrs. Gordhandas Tricumdas Popat and Jethabhai Ramji will scrutinize the voting slips.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE. DADAR

An informal meeting of all the candidates standing for B. P. C. C. election from this Ward, will be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to explore ways and means to come to a common agreement regarding the coming B. P. C. C. election.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Instructions To Candidates And Voters

The following is the list of candidates who are contesting the election of the B.P.C.C. from "F." Ward, which is to be held on the 12th instant. The symbol

SOCIALIST MEETING AT KAMGAR MAIDAN.

There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel. Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas will preside. Messrs. Madan Shetty, C. K. Narayan Swamy, J. C. Maitra and Venkateshwar Iyer will speak on the programme and policy of the Congress Socialist Party.

MORE PERSONS JOIN R. C.

But Bombay Must Respond To Call More Promptly And Swell Roll

Through the Publicity Bureau of the Reception Committee:—

The following is the further list of Reception Committee Members:—

832. Sjt Amraj Sampatraj,
833. Sjt Ambaram Tulukchand,
834. Sjt Bhagwandas Jevraj Nensey,
835. Sjt B R Hari.
836. Sjt Bhagwandas Harukhchand,
837. Dr B J Mody,
838. Sjt Chotabhai M Patel.
839. Sjt Chimanlal N Shroff.
840. Sjt Dattatraya Ganesh Joshi,
841. Sjt Dungershi Gulabhchand,
842. Sjt Gellabhai Hansraj,
843. Sjt Gambhirchand Umedchand,
844. Sjt Gordhandas Govindji,
845. Sjt Hemraj Khandwal,
846. Sjt Hari Balwant Shevdi
847. Sjt Haridas Vilji.
848. Sjt Hiralal Maganlal Ganderia,
849. Sjt Haribhai Javeribhai,
850. Sjt Hiralal Hargovindas,
851. Sjt Jamnadas Gokuldas Nensey,
852. Sjt Jethalal Ramji Dalal,
853. Sjt Rathansy K Khona,
854. Sjt Hiralal Hargovindas,
855. Sjt Kisanlal Gagannath,
856. Sjt Kantilal Lalloibhai Jarivala,
857. Sjt Kanji Motibhai,
858. Sjt Kaikhasroo Sorabji Gazder,
859. Sjt Khandubhai R Desai,
860. Sjt Kishansingh Govindsingh Chawda,
861. Sjt Maganbhai L Patel,
862. Sjt Maganlal Popatlal,
863. Sjt Mansukhlal Gulabchand Daftari,
864. Sjt Mathuradas Chandak,
865. Sjt Madhav Krishna Deshpande,
866. Sjt Mavji Purushottam,
867. Sjt Manmohandas Kalidas,
868. Sjt Narisinghbhai P Desai,
869. Sjt N M Shah, and
870. Sjt Nathu Cooverji.

(To be continued.)

DECORATION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Decoration Sub-Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House on Thursday the 9th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MIDWEEK CHANGE

"King Kong" At Capitol

With a sensational admixture of the prehistoric and the modern in a story of fantastic imagination Rko-Radio makes a bid for all time record with its spectacular production "King Kong" featuring Fay Wray, Robert Armstrong and Bruce Cabot, and in the namerole a great animated 50 feet ape built to a proportion comparable with monsters of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. The picture is again revived upto next Friday by insistent demand.

The story deals with the experiences of a party of American motion picture people who visit a remote island in quest of a legendary ape god. It is their idea to find this brute Beast and make a photographic record of its reactions to Beauty to find the dawn of man in this survival of the prehistoric ages! They not only find the ape, "King Kong" but find him ruler of the island feared by the natives, who steal Fay Wray, heroine of the adventure to provide a sacrifice to the monster. "King Kong" after having been captured, breaks loose and runs riot in New York. These scenes open your eyes in startled amusement that the camera can produce such impossibilities!

A meeting of the Leprosy Relief Council, held at Ripon Buildings, Madras, has resolved to observe "leper day" on November 3.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Khaddar Clause

The dictum laid down seven years ago that no person can take part in a Congress election or a Congress meeting unless he is a habitual wearer of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar is likely to be strictly enforced during the ensuing election of representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday next. So far the Council of the B.P.C.C. has not decided what instructions should be issued to the polling officers in regard to the khaddar clause which has become a part of the Congress constitution ever since the Belgaum Congress held in 1924.

A Piquant Situation

It is interesting to note that this clause has been responsible for many a piquant situation in the history of the Congress. It was in 1927 when the A.I.C.C. met in Bombay when a member, a Labour leader, was challenged. At the time he was wearing mill-made clothes, but he made a declaration that what he was wearing was pure khaddar. The incident closed with the intervention of the President who held that the statement of the wearer must be accepted as true.

The now much-discussed "khaddar" clause is Clause 4A of Article 7 of the Congress Constitution. It was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi and was adopted by the Belgaum Congress. It reads as follows:—"No person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee of any Congress organisation whatsoever or to be elected as such or to take part in any meeting of the Congress or Congress organisation or a Committee or a Sub-Committee thereof if he does not habitually wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar."

Hindi Schools

It is time the Schools Committee gave more attention to the teaching of Hindi which in course of time would become the national language. There are four private schools in F and G Wards teaching Hindi with 478 pupils on the roll, actual attendance being 352 while only one school is maintained by the Schools Committee with about 100 pupils. The total municipal grant to the four private schools in F and G Wards is Rs. 800 annually while their expenditure comes to about Rs. 5,000 per annum. These schools might be closed down for want of funds as they are struggling for their existence. One Hindi school at Walkeshwar has already closed down on similar ground There are other wards in the city where parents would like to send their children to learn Hindi but cannot do so in the absence of schools.

CHARGE OF HOMICIDE

Accused Sentenced To Ten Years' R. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Aug. 8.

Accepting the jury's unanimous verdict "guilty" of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, convicted this afternoon Yusuf Khan Hyderkhan, a Muslim of Kurla for having done to death an 18-year old Muslim boy on March 5 last, and sentenced him to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Mangrol Jain Sabha's Hall, Near Godizi's Temple, Pydhoni, Sjt. S. K. Patil will preside and Sjts. K. M. Munshi, Motichand Kapadia, Manibhai Desai, Manilal Sheth and Yeshvant Parulkar and others will speak on "We, Congress and Gandhiji".

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BOMBAY'S DE LUXE CINEMA
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FINEST PROJECTION AND SOUND
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EVELYN VENEBLE
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1934

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES

The most objectionable feature in the present Indian Constitution, apart from the irresponsible nature of its executive Government, is the dismemberment of the Indian people, for purposes of elections to their legislatures, into separate communities and mutually exclusive interests. From the day that separate electorates were first introduced in the Indian Constitution for the Mussulmans, we have condemned them as a most reactionary, un-national and disintegrating factor productive of more ills than the mere division into separate electoral units implies. The consciousness of difference between people so kept apart must tend to keep them for ever disunited and opposed and precludes among them that hearty collaboration for a common end, —the progress and prosperity of the country as a whole,—which cannot but be fatal to them all. Every idea, every gesture, every proposal emanating from one community will be looked upon with distrust and suspicion by the other as likely to give some sort of a special advantage to the former at the expense of the other. The merits of the proposal will rarely get any hearing or attention; and so the best efforts for the growth of the country as a whole will be likely to be frustrated, not because of any inherent defects in the efforts themselves, but because of this suspicion and distrust, and the consequent lack of co-operation. And, meanwhile, just because of this perpetuated distrust and suspicion and lack of co-operation, the foreign domination of the country continues.

Inconsistent With National Integrity

We have to-day separate electorates both on communal and on economic lines, the former dividing the country into communal camps, the latter cross-cutting these very camps among themselves. There may be some historical justification for communal differences being recognised through separate electorates for the principal Indian communities The less educated and backward communities have a semblance of excuse for persisting in this exclusiveness, since they do not perceive the disastrous consequences in the long run of this policy of permanent division. They are too uneducated to have the far-sight and the perception, which are indispensable for realising our national integrity. But as these backward communities get enlightened, they are bound to perceive their own folly, and so discard the double-edged weapon of separate representation. But when we find the more alert, educated, well-informed classes,—like, for example, the Indian Merchants' Chamber,—not only clinging to the demand for separate and special representation to their interest through their own constituency but even advocating that none but a *merchant* proper should alone represent them, we cannot but seriously ask ourselves if we are truly conscious of our own national unity, and honestly determined to maintain its integrity. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay is a body that has uptil now given the lead in some of the most intricate problems of our national regeneration. Its membership contains some of the most advanced and respected names, not only in the field of industrial enterprise or commercial acumen, but also in the domain of economic thought and financial statesmanship. There has never been perceived any fundamental, or even substantial, divergence of interests between its own demands and those of the nation. Its representative was to be found almost invariably in the Nationalist lobby during the days of the old Swaraj party on every issue of national importance. For a body so composed, and with such traditions, one would have thought the realisation of the essential unity of the people of India, and the consequent necessity not to emphasise their seeming and superficial differences, created by the Powers-that-be, and concretised in such symbols as the institution of separate and special constituency for commercial interests, would need no special demonstration from an ordinary publicist. For, to emphasise this speciality would inevitably point the contrast with the agrarian and Labour interests and once such contrasts are pointed out, it would be difficult to arrest their mischief, or prevent them from being expolited by those who thrive on such contrasts. And yet, we hear it said, in connection with the selection of a candidate for the Indian Merchant's Chamber, that a professional merchant actively engaged in business should alone be selected, and that the Congress should not interfere in the choice.

Who Is A Businessman?

We have already pointed out why after accepting the Government challenge whether it really represents all classes and communities in this country, the Congress cannot afford to leave out a single seat uncontested which it well may capture and we think it unnecessary to labour further the point that there is no real, or material, divergence between the interests of the country as a whole, and those of any class therein like the merchants. Confining ourselves to-day to the special point that a merchant alone should represent this constituency, we wonder if the advocates of this proposition realise the absurdity of their contention, in so far as it is an honest demand of a principle, and not a clumsy excuse to keep out some unwelcome individual. They must remember that the constitution of the Chamber does not confine its membership only to those actively engaged in trade or business and were the authorities of the Chamber to make an attempt at an amendment of the Constitution in this direction at this moment, they would be faced with the almost insurmountable difficulty of giving a working definition of a person actively engaged in trade or business. Business to-day is becoming increasingly impersonal, thanks to the progress of the principle of joint stock enterprise; and most of its real leaders are neither proprietors nor sole managers of the concerns they direct or control. There is, besides, a distinction between business, as the mere process of buying and selling, and finance of industry and commerce or the planning and organisation, the policy and governance of each large concern. All kinds of talents and attainments are necessary for the successful prosecution of modern business and the attempt to define a businessman of to-day in the phraseology acceptable in the Victorian era would only end in untold dissensions and disaster. And, meanwhile, by such a narrowing of the field for selection, the interests of the Chamber and of the country as a whole must assuredly suffer; for insistence on this qualification would only end in barring that talent and ability, which is to-day available for serving the country through this door. We trust those responsible for this choice will not be imposed upon by any such special pleaders into sacrificing the best interests of India's national solidarity at the altar of such particularist exclusiveness.

Defective Jail System

With the advent of the Civil Disobedience movement the many abuses in jail administration have been thoroughly exposed by many of the released C. D. prisoners, and such exposure does not seem to have altogether gone in vain.. The Bombay jail administration report for the year 1933 bears evidence of some desire, however belated, on the part of jail authorities to improve the lot of the convicts, though a great deal more needs to be done to make prison life what it should be. It is interesting to note that Government themselves state in their review of the report: "Until recent years imprisonment was looked on as punitive and protective but enlightened modern opinion stresses more and more the necessity for, and opportunities of, reformation". The public would be glad, indeed, if the Government accepted and acted up to such enlightened opinion. Reformation being recognised by all as the first and foremost ideal in jail administration, jail authorities should give special importance to the education, both professional and literary, of ignorant prisoners. Illiteracy often leads to unemployment, an idle mind and finally to crime. It is significant that out of the average daily jail population of 16,251 during the year more than fourteen thousand were illiterate. But while some attempt is now-a-days being made to teach a few crafts to selected prisoners, we do not see any evidence of any attempt to impart literacy to the illiterate. Even the industrial work is in many cases so managed as to yield more profit to the jails than benefit to the prisoners.

Libraries are a feature in Soviet jails and, indeed, in all jails run in accordance with modern enlightened opinion on penology. In Bombay some attention has been recently paid to the starting of libraries in jails. But many of the libraries are a make-believe as the books are unsuitable or the prisoners are not given proper facilities for reading. The very fact that for the jails of the whole Presidency only Rs. 134 was spent on the purchases of books during 1933 exposes the neglect of this great silent but ceaseless reformative agency in prisons. Probably because of an inadequate grant for this head Lieut-Col. Doyle, Inspector General of Prisons, made an appeal to the public last year for suitable books for the Bombay jails, but he says now in renewing his appeal: "The appeal I made last year for books was fruitless and did not result in one single book being presented to the Jail libraries except by certain members of the jail staff. I repeat my appeal to the public for books, and hope that it will meet with a better response than it did last year. Many languages are spoken in this Presidency and it is no easy task providing the various prison libraries with books that can be read by all their inmates. Any books presented, should kindly be sent to the Inspector General of Prisons, Poona. All such presentations will be acknowledged." For the sake of the prisoners who suffer for Government's neglect we cordially endorse Col. Doyle's appeal. His failure to receive a single book from the public is significant. It cannot possibly betoken public apathy towards prisoners but it shows how strong the spirit of Non-co-operation with Government still is. We would, however, ask the public to help jail authorities in this matter on purely humanitarian grounds.

A recent reform in Bombay jail administration is the special provision for the treatment of adolescent prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 in a Borstal school at Dharwar. The school, established in 1931, is still far from being what it should be, but it is suggestive of a trend towards sound reform. The Inspector General is right when he says that he "cannot too forcibly condemn the lack of knowledge, displayed by certain magistrates of the advance made during the past decade in the treatment of the young offender". But it is not only the magistrates who are at fault. Prison officials themselves not seldom forget that methods of penology have change and must change. Col. Doyle rightly observes: "A prison is the very worst place for a lad of receptive age and unformed character. He feels he has lost caste, and at the same time also loses his inherent fear of prison —what is the result? This lad, who could have been reclaimed, and converted by training and other methods into a respectable citizen, is turned into a recidivist —a pest to society, and an expense to the State—". Much of this applies to many prisoners even above the age of 21. If prisons could be run more or less on Borstal lines as reformatories rather than as dens of frightfulness, these prisoners could be reclaimed and prevented from being a pest to society and an expense to the State. But as things are, numerous prisoners become hardened habitual criminals under the depressing, demoralising and de-humanising influence of our present jails. It is, therefore, not at all surprising to note that out of the 16,000 and odd prisoners in the Bombay jails in 1933 as many as 3350 were habitual prisoners as against 3193 in 1932. That is to say, the large number is getting larger still. This one fact alone is a sufficient condemnation of our present-day jail administration.

MUNICIPALITY & HARIJANS

By Transferring Harijan Welfare Work to Indian Organization, Better Results Will Be Secured

By K. F. NARIMAN.

III.

In the last two articles on the subject, I have not touched on the merit or demerit of the question. I do not desire the issue to be prejudiced by religious sentiment or even racal prejudice. I admit that the main consideration should be the benefits conferred on the Harijan population of these quarters. If a change in the present arrangement and transference of this work from Y. M. C. A. to Indian social reformers, means harm to the Harijan children or in any way retards their progress or obstructs the uplift and welfare, then, I would be the last person to interfere and would allow the present state to continue with all its faults and defects rather than deprive them of these benefits, no matter from what quarter they came. Hence in this article I propose to demonstrate that by such a transference to proper, well-organised and responsible and respectable Indian social reform organisations or institutions, the social work, far from suffering in efficiency and good result, is bound to improve considerably, so that, on the whole, there will be a much better return for the large amount spent.

Social Work Neglected

For the present, the Y. M. C. A. activities in these centres are mostly confined to recreation, sports, out-door games and physical exercise and nearly the whole amount is spent in these undoubtedly healthy and beneficial pursuits, but very little attention is paid to various other and equally important spheres of real social uplift work, such as medical relief, sanitation, and hygiene, spread of literacy and technical education, needle work and sewing classes for girls, and such other cultural activities as will help to lift up the coming generation of this unfortunate fallen sections, so as to equip them for equal citizenship in society. Whilst recognising the importance of physical culture, recreation and outdoor games, the other activities are not to be neglected or ignored, without which no social welfare work could achieve the desired and expected result. It would be interesting, at this stage, to know the origin of these social activities in Harijan centres.

Genesis Of Harijan Centres

In 1923, at the fourth sessions of the All-India Social Workers' Conference a resolution was passed recommending the provision of open spaces, playgrounds and directed outdoor games, particularly, for the children of labourers and so-called depressed classes, and there was some correspondence on the subject in the Press. The suggestion was taken up by the Corporation and the experiment of opening two centres, one at Ripon Road and another at Gilder Tank was started in July 1925, for outdoor directed games, and these centres were entrusted to the Y. M.C.A. on Rs. 100 per month per site, because Mr. Bryant, the Y.M. C.A. Secretary had evinced some interest in the subject. Subsequently the site was altered to Mastan Shah Baug ground. Thereafter more centres were opened in or near Harijan or Labour quarters, and the grants were increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 in 1930 and, thereafter, enhanced to Rs. 150.

The Contrast

Thus these activities started primarily as directed, organised outdoor games for which the Y. M. C. A. was considered a proper institution for supervision and directions, and since then, according to their original intentions, the activities in all six centres are more or less concentrated and directed towards physical culture, recreation and outdoor games alone and the other and equally important part of social uplift-work is ignored or neglected; whereas in other social welfare centres, conducted by Indian social reformers, in addition to outdoor games and excursions and physical training, many other useful activities are also undertaken, such as sociological survey, day and night schools, medical clinics, circulating libraries, sewing, cutting and musical classes for girls and even day nursery or creches for children; a habit of cleanliness, and principles of sanitation and hygiene are inculcated both by lectures and demonstrations. Every year they publish a full report of all their activities together with audited statement of accounts and some of these institutions being under the direct control and supervision of respectable ladies and gentlemen, there is no risk of public funds being in any way misapplied or misused.

Whereas it is rather surprising, that so far as I am aware, the Y. M. C. A. do not submit any report, annual or periodical, either to the Corporation or the Commissioner, giving an account of their activities in various centres or explaining the manner in which these large amounts are spent.

I understand it is the practice generally followed, that whenever the Corporation contributes any amount to pay any institution, an annual report of the affairs of the institution is usually submitted by the members.

I am mentioning this not because there is any distrust or suspicion, but because in the absence of such reports, it is difficult exactly to know the activities of these centres, and it indirectly supports the statement, that beyond providing for some sports and outdoor games or excursions, there are no other actual

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

BOYCOTT IN CEYLON.

Ceylon is ringing with protests against Britain's attempt to force Lancashire textiles upon her through the system of imposed quotas. A movement is already afoot for the boycott of the State Council until the extraordinary powers of the Governor to flout the wishes of the people are withdrawn. What will impress Britain more is a campaign to boycott British goods. A committee, appointed by a public meeting at Colombo has drawn up a plan of boycott of British goods, and as it is composed of influential persons the boycott is expected to be effective. While it is easy for Britain to export goods to Ceylon by misusing authority, it will not be quite so easy to coerce the people into using them. Vigorous attempts are also being made to develop indigenous industries and replace British goods. It remains to be seen whether the Governor will issue fresh Orders-in-Council penalising the boycott movement as "subversive" propaganda. He will, of course, be guided in this matter, as he has been in respect of the quota system, by "the larger interests of the Empire."

A CONGRESS VICTORY.

The reported success of Mr. R. G. Soman, the Congress candidate, at the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from Satara, is the first victory to the credit of the Congress, and it is going to be the first of many such. The election was keenly watched by many outside the district, and even outside the province, as a contest between Congress and Government. Communalists, title-hunters and "jo-hukumis," all supported the rival candidate, but the voters' loyalty to the Congress has triumphed over all petty considerations, and Mr. Soman is understood to have received about two-thirds of the votes cast. We are sure that this story will be repeated all over the country at the next Assembly elections.

WANTED EQUALITY.

The Select Committee's report on the Army Amendment Bill is extremely disappointing and makes very few alterations in the original Bill. One of the most important issues in the Bill is the Indian Commissioned Officers' equality of status with the British Officers. The Bill should have definitely laid down a principle, as recommended in a dissenting note by Sir Abdur Rahim and four others, that "the status and opportunities, powers of command, rank, and precedence of the Indian Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army will be the same as those of British Officers in the Indian Army in all units and formations". In the absence of such a provision in the Bill, Indian Commissioned Officers will not automatically have the same powers of command in relation to the British personnel of the British Army as are possessed by British Officers. But it will be left to the Commanders "to indicate occasions" on which Indian Commissioned Officers may exercise such powers of command. This insulting distinction will brand the Indian Officers with an inferior status, and it is the duty of the Assembly to insist on a definite provision in the Bill guaranteeing equality of status to Indian Officers in every respect.

B. P. C. C. AND MINORITIES

Voters at the forthcoming elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will do well to realise that they owe a special duty to minority communities and classes, particularly to Harijans, provided, of course, that the candidates representing these communities and classes are worthy of election to such a responsible body as the B.P.C.C. It is true that the Congress constitution does not provide for communal representation. But one of the best ways to prevent statutory representation on communal lines is for the voters to satisfy the minorities that their just interests are safe in the hands of Congressmen of the majority community. Voters also owe a special duty to women candidates, as our women are less active canvassers for themselves than for a public cause.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Efficient C. I. D!

It could not have been a very pleasant experience for the Dacca police which they met with the other day, when going to serve an order under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act on one Anil Kumar Ghosh they found that the man had been dead for fifteen months. Anil Kumar, who was the son of a retired Deputy Magistrate residing at Dacca had died as it now appears, about fifteen months ago. But on Monday last the police appeared at his father's place and wanted to serve on him a notice under the Terrorist Suppression Act. They were told of course that the boy was dead and they retired rather confused. But if such an order can be issued against a dead man what does it show? Why, absolute infallibility on the part of the Intelligence Branch of the Government, of course!—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Conciliation Indeed!

The measure drafted by the Government of Bombay to institute a machinery for conciliation to solve disputes between capital and labour will be introduced at the Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Council and is said to provoke lively discussion. It is rumoured that Government intend to make every effort to secure a place for it on the Statute Book before the session is over. This desire may be considered as evidence of their anxiety to provide legislative means to avoid quarrels between employers and employees but the contents of the Bill, particularly the official plan to constitute the head of the labour office as a sort of Mussolini who will be the final arbiter in a dispute, have already provoked comment in the daily Press and labour associations are subjecting the measure to careful scrutiny. So far public opinion views it as a means to enforce compulsion in settling a dispute and as a means of offering conciliation to the disputants.—"Swadeshi."

"Stars can't save much," says Bing Crosby, the well-known crooner. No body safely can in these days. But there are many mortals of this dark world who can show them the way to, if they are entrusted with all their incomes in the first instance.

WORST MISTAKES AT BRIDGE EXPOSED BY EXPERTS

Great Fault Is To Attack Your Partner For Poor Play.
—Press Headlines.

* * * *

The same is the case in the matrimonial 'bridge' which daily requires crossing and re-crossing. Many a married man or woman has realised too late, that it does not pay to attack his or her mate for poor play in the domestic game.

* * * *

Greta Garbo "went visiting on a studio set" and appeared on the stage where Ernst Lubitsch was directing. It is said Garbo and Lubitsch have been friends ever since the Swedish charmer arrived in America."

So this is a good peg on which to hang a story of Garbo-Lubitsch union in the near future by fan enthusiasts. The wish is the father to the thought. We shall have not to wait for the rumour followed immediately by emphatic denial from that great "charmer."

* * * *

A writer in a London Tory journal is unnecessarily exercised over the fat—or very fat, if you will—fees which the Indian Princes have been paying to members of the English Bar to ascertain their legal and constitutional position under the White Paper scheme.

Sir Leslie Scott is reported to have received something like £70,000 from these Princes in 1928, but that was for guessing what their position might be when the White Paper, which was then in the "womb" would see the light of day.

* * * *

The problem now, when the White Paper proposals are out, but not still "out of the wood," is much more difficult to solve and naturally the fees of the four very highly eminent British Counsel who have been engaged by the Princes have naturally to be higher—that is to say, much fatter than fell to the lot of Sir Leslie Scott.

* * * *

But, why raise a hullabaloo over a mere £100,000 or £200,-00, when the Indian Princes with their "fabulous wealth" have been known to throw away ten times such amounts on their momentary fancies and some of them are doing so even to-day?

* * * *

—And especially so, too, when there is the Indian Government always ready to advance sufficient funds from the public treasury, with or without security, to these Princes?

* * * *

In the present case, the Princes feel—or at least they are led to imagine so—that their very existence is bound up with the White Paper. Shouldn't they then "d—n the cost" to save themselves from the catastrophe?

* * * *

If a British Prince could justly cry on a historic occasion "my kingdom for a horse"—certainly there is nothing wrong in an Indian prince in pawning the State jewels or emptying the State treasury to pay for the safety of his "kingdom."

* * * *

"Yes," said the great man. "I woke up one morning and found myself famous."

"It was slightly different with me," sighed the other "I found myself famous—and then I woke up."

Anti-Jewish Riots In Algiers Die Down

French Troops And Police Draw Cordon Round Arab Quarter In Constantine

ALGIERS, August 7.

The anti-Jewish riots have died down following the arrival of strong reinforcements of French Police and troops. The authorities are taking every precaution against a renewal of the disturbances to-morrow when the dead are buried. They have arranged for separate funerals for Moslems and Jews, and have ordered the Troops to deal drastically with any disturbance.

Constantine is now practically in a state of siege, and the Military have occupied the Railway Station and drawn a cordon round the Arab quarter.

The arrival of the Governor-General by air from France is expected to have a calming effect.

The anti-Jewish feeling of Moslems appears to have been exacerbated by the indebtedness of the Arab wheat-growers to the Jewish money-lenders.

There seems no doubt that some Arabs took opportunity of the riots to pillage and burn the houses of the Jewish creditors and even kill them.—Reuter.

ARABS PLAN BIG ATTACK

Stay At Home Order For Constantine Inhabitants

PARIS, Aug. 8.

Although the funerals of the victims of the Constantine riots passed off without any incident, more trouble is stated to be brewing in the regions surrounding Constantine, according to the Algiers correspondent of "Soir." It is believed that the Arabs from the interior are about to launch another violent attack on Jewish shops and the troops hastily despatched to the spot to maintain order.

Certain amount of looting and incendiarism have already occurred in various localities of Department Constantine and Governor-General Carde in conferring with the representatives of th e Muslems and Jews with a view to avoiding further anti-Jewish Pogroms.

Meanwhile, all the inhabitants of Constantine have been ordered to stay in their homes, and no movement is allowed in the streets without special permit.—Reuter.

SATYAGRAHA WILL SWEEP EUROPE

Miraben's Prediction At Monmouth

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Miss Madeline Slade addressed the Independent Labour Party Summer School at Caerleon, Monmouth, on non-violence, and expressed confidence that Mahatma Gandhi's teaching in that connection would eventually sweep Europe.—Reuter's Special.

MR. ANDREWS SAILS FOR INDIA

Efforts To Reconcile Congress And Colonial Born Association Fail

DURBAN, August 7.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has sailed by the "Karanja." At the request of the Agent-General and with the full approval of the Indian Congress leaders, Rev. Andrews made great efforts to reconcile the Congress and the Colonial-Born Association, but unfortunately failed in his efforts.—Reuter.

"MAC" THANKS CANADIANS

SYDNEY (Nova Scotia) Aug. 8.

To the strains of Auld Lang Syne, a cheering crowd bade farewell to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his daughter Ishabel when they left aboard the Cruiser "Dragon" for St. Johns, New Foundland, to stay there several days. The Prime Minister who is looking well, thanked the Canadians for enabling him to enjoy a quiet care free holiday.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN ACTS AS PREMIER

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Mr. Baldwin left for Aix-les-Bains and Mr. Neville Chamberlain is Acting as the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

BRUTAL CITY MURDER

Altercation Over Non-Payment Of Rent Leads To Fatal Stabbing

There was a brutal murder committed at Dana Bunder on Wednesday night. Shivram Baba Jawker, a Hindu, residing in a building at Dana Bunder was fatally stabbed during an altercation with three Pathans, one of whom was the rent collector of the building. The three Pathans were arrested by the Police.

It appears that an altercation took place between Jawker and the Pathan rent collector, over the non-payment of rent. It is alleged that in the melee which followed the Hindu was fatally stabbed. Three Pathans were seen running out of the building when shouts of "Murder" "Murder" were heard. Two constables were attracted to the scene and they pursued the Pathans and succeeded in arresting them.

The injured man was promptly put in a Victoria. While being removed to the Hospital, he expired on the way.

The names of the Pathans who have been arrested are Fazul Rehman Amirkhan, the rent collector, Fakir Mahomed Mahomedali and Abdulkader Nazerkhan.

Deputy Inspector Beart and Sub-Inspector Parab of the Pydhownie Police Station are making further inquiries in the case.

TELEVISION EXPERIMENTS

Marconi's Application Of Micro Waves Promises Developments

GENOA, Aug. 7

Striking developments in television are expected as a result of the experiments which Signor Marconi is conducting on board his yacht "Electra". He is applying to television the micro waves with which he recently carried out the demonstration of steering his yacht into harbour, with a navigator in an enclosed cabin.

It is claimed that micro waves would enable a far more rapid transmission of points of light, namely 3,00,000 per minute, and thus permit an easy reproduction of moving pictures.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS ACTIVE AGAIN

TOKIO, Aug. 8.

According to a message from Foochow Communist forces attacked the French Catholic Church at Funing in the North Province of Fukien and the French warship dashed Santuao in order to protect French nationals. Bombing by the Chinese military airmen seems to have checked the advance of the Red forces at present, but since Monday, they resumed plundering activities near Paisha.—Reuter.

Victim Of Hitler "Clean Up"

MUNICH, Aug. 8.

The rumours that Herr von Kahr, the ex-Premier of Bavaria who was responsible for the suppression of Herr Hitler's famous beer cellar putsch, was one of the victims of Herr Hitler's "clean-up" are strengthened by a obituary notice inserted in the Munich press to-day by von Kahr's widow stating that von Kahr died suddenly on June 30 and the ashes were buried silently.—Reuter.

CONTRARY TO DIPLOMATIC PRACTICE

Von Papen Will Now Be Ordinary Minister And Not Special Envoy

VIENNA, August 7.

Herr Von Papen will assume the duties of an ordinary German Minister abroad and will not become a Special Envoy to Austria as originally designated by Chancellor Hitler. An appointment of that nature would have been contrary to diplomatic practice, and was not considered at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting here, the German Government having finally decided to apply only Von Papen's acceptance in the capacity of an ordinary Minister.—Reuter.

HITLER'S LETTER

The following is the text of the letter sent by Herr Hitler to Herr von Papen on July 27:—

"As a result of the events in Vienna, I am obliged to propose to the President of the Empire that Dr. Kurt Rieth, the German Minister in Vienna, be recalled, since on the invitation, either of the Austrian Ministers, or of the insurgents, without referring to the Reich Government, he approved the agreement drawn up between the two parties on the question of the safe-conduct for the insurgents and their deportation into Germany.

"In so acting, the German Minister, for no reason whatever, connected Germany with the internal affairs of Austria as regards the attack on the Chancellor, which the Reich Government regret and condemn with the utmost severity, and, without it being any fault of ours, he aggravated the political situation of Europe, already unstable enough of itself.

"I, therefore, wish to contribute to the relaxation of the tension in the general situation, and, above all, to see the relations with the German-Austrian State, which have for long been uneasy, enter again on the normal friendly road.

"To that end I ask you, my esteemed Herr von Papen, to be good enough to accept the task for the reason that since our collaboration in the Cabinet you have possessed and still possess my complete and unreserved confidence.

"I have, therefore, proposed to the Reich President to relieve you of your offices in the Cabinet and the Commission for Saar Affairs, and to send you, for a limited period, on a special mission to Vienna, where you will occupy the post of Reich Minister. In that capacity you will receive your instructions directly from me.

"In thanking you once again for all you did for the National Recovery Government and for all you have since done for Germany in collaboration with us, I remain

"Very devotedly yours,

HITLER."

VON PAPEN ON HIS MISSION

BERLIN, Aug. 8.

"I accepted this mission in order to fulfil it in accordance with its meaning and spirit, because I know how much depends on its realisation for relieving the tension in Europe and because I can thereby serve my country" declared Von Papen in an exclusive statement to Reuter on his appointment at Vienna.

He said the task assigned to him by the Chancellor was clearly defined in Herr Hitler's letter to him.

Von Papen quoted the last letter signed by the late Hindenburg addressed him saying that he was sending Von Papen as a diplomatic representative of the Reich at Vienna, "In the sincere hope that you will be successful in re-establishing normal cordial relations with the Austrian people who are related to us by descent. My best wishes accompany you in carrying out this responsible task."

Von Papen added that "this command is at the same time a test to which nothing need be added."

He concluded the statement with words "Heil Hitler."—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN CABINET APPROVES

VIENNA, Aug. 7.

The Cabinet after a long session has decided to agree to Herr von Papen's appointment as German Minister in Vienna.—Reuter.

SENTENCE COMMUTED

KLAGENFURT, Aug. 7

The sentence on Kastelnig has been commuted to fifteen years-imprisonment.—Reuter.

Miss Indira Parulker, G.A., in whose honour a party was given by the Pathare Kshatriya Samaj, Phalgaon, for passing the G.A. Examination of the D. N. D. T. University for Women, Poona.

SENSATION IN POONA

Journalists Boycott Press Gallery

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

A surprise was sprung at the City Municipal meeting held this evening with Mr. Baburao Walvekar, President, in the chair, when all the press correspondents preferred to share the audience benches to the reserved press-gallery. The step, it is reported, has been taken by the pressmen in order to sympathise with the "Trikal" representative, whom the municipality by passing the much-talked-of resolution refused press gallery privilege only the other day. Some City Fathers tried to raise this question by refering to the vacant press gallery in the House, but with no advantage.

AUSTRALIANS MEET WARWICKS AT BIRMINGHAM

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The match commenced to-day between Warwickshire and the Australians in dull weather. The wicket was easy-paced.

Bradman, Woodfull, O'Reilly, Ponsford and Wall did not play in the Australian team.

The Warwickshire team comprised Wyatt, Parsons, Cranmer, Bates, Santall, Croom, Buckingham, Mayer, Paine, Hollies and Kilner.

Australia won the toss and elected to bat, opening through McCabe and Brown.

At lunch the Australians had made 62 for 3.

Ten thousand spectators were very much delighted at Warwick's success. Paine was pacy off the pitch and Mayer and Hoolies were turning appreciably. Fielding was very keen. Chipperfield mistimed a cut off Croom and was bowled. Bromley was beaten by leg-break off Croom for 14. Barnett playing back to an out-swinger hit the wicket. At tea the score was 164 for 8 wickets.

Oldfield failed to get the ball under, Mayer at mid-off holding him. Fleetwood Smith playing forward to a ball which turned perceptibly was bowled by Paine. The Australians were all out for 221.

AUSTRALIAN'S—(1st Innings.)

McCabe c Buckingham b Hollies	22
Brown c Parsons b Wyatt	2
Darling c and b Croom	23
Kippax l.b.w., b Paine	26
Chipperfield b Croom	36
Bromley b Croom	14
Barnett hit wicket b Paine	6
Ebeling st. Buckingham b Paine	11
Oldfield c Mayer b Croom	34
Grimmett (not out)	38
Fleetwood Smith b Paine	5
Extras	4
Total	221

WARWICKS BAT.

Warwickshire went in to bat opening through Kilner and Croom and at the close had lost three wickets for 20 runs. Kilner attempting to cut the ball wide of the off-stump was caught by Bromley in the first slip off Ebeling for 3. Croom was hit in the hand by a fast riser from Ebeling and retired hurt for 10. Buckingham was bowled by leg-break off Grimmett for 5. Mayer attempting an off-drive pulled the ball into the wicket.

WARWICKSHIRE—(1st Innings.)

Kilner c Bromley b Ebeling	3
Croom (retired hurt)	10
Bates (not out)	2
Buckingham b Grimmett	5
Mayer b Ebeling	0
Extras	0
Total (for 3 wkts.)	20

GOVERNMENT OPTIMISTIC

Think Congress Will Not Capture More Than 45 Assembly Seats

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The lightness of work in the Assembly to-day made Lobby gossips thrive.

Members were busy working up their imagination in the direction of a special session in December.

The argument was like this. The Secretary of State sent recently a telegram t the Viceroy enquiring as to whether the new Assembly is likely to be swamped by Congressmen and whether that would endanger the legislation on the Statutory Railway authority. Simla is reported to have told London that such a catastrophe won't take place and that Congress may not capture more than 40 to 45 seats and will accordingly be in a minority. But that if the election result proved different Government could always summon a special session of the Assembly in December for legislation on the Statutory Railway Board.

Would Commit Suicide?

Members of the Assembly who felt in light mood to-day began to discuss the prospects of such a session. One member said, "I would rather commit suicide than attend such a session."

Another said "I would propose that the session be held without speeches. As soon as Government member sat down some one should move closure of the debate."

A third suggestion was even more striking, "I think all the members elected to the new Assembly should be invited as visitors to the Special Session so that they may take a lesson in Parliamentary practices and debating standards."

So far as the current session is concerned all agreed to name it the "Consequential Session," legislation being mostly of a consequential character. The Bengal Bill was consequential on the Bengal Act, the Assam Bill on Assam Act, the Navy Bill is consequential on the Parliamentary Act and air craft and air convention legislation was onsequential on ommitments made at Geneva. Finally members agreed that having swallowed a camel they need not strain at a gnat. Accordingly three cheers were called for those present in the Assembly and all joined in a speechless demonstration.

BATTLE OF FLAGS IN POONA

Mr. Soman's Chances

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 7.

The City Fathers considered the resolution moved by Mr. G. M. Nalavade recommending that the tricoloured flag and a saffron flag be hoisted on the new and old gates of the municipal building respectively.

Consequently upon this there came from certain members amendments on this resolution purporting to recommend the hoisting of Union Jack and green flag of the Prophet on the municipal building.

Mr. G. M. Nalavade said that there was no harm in putting up the flag which the municipality had at one time hoisted by passing a resolution, but which in times of difficulty, had been removed.

Mr. V. A. Gadkari at this stage suggested that the consideration of the proposition be adjourned to a further meeting to be summoned specially to consider the same. This suggestion was in the end carried by a majority.

Reports received from various polling stations in Satara District are not very encouraging inasmuch as there seemed a general depression. Though in Satara proper and a few other places Mr. Soman, the Congress candidate, leads by a good many votes, his opponent Rao Saheb Chorekar too seems to have received a response from certain towns where the non-Brahmin element is strong. The result of this bye-election—the first that is being contested by the Congress after the Ranchi and Patna decisions—is to be out by the 10th instant. Rao Saheb Chorekar however is believed to have very scanty chances of success.

Bengali Couple Arrested

BOGRA, Aug. 8.

A Bengali husband and wife have been taken into custody following the seizure of several revolver cartridges and a quantity of gun powder from the house by police. The latter also found in the possession of the wife a book and a picture of the late Prodyot Kumar Bhattacharya who was sentenced to death on a charge of murdering Mr. R. Douglas, the former District Magistrate of Midnapore.—A.P.

QUESTION OF RELEASING JAWAHAR

Hallet Says He Has No Information About Kamala Nehru's Illness

NO REMOVAL OF BAN ON RED SHIRTS

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Autumn session of the Council of State opened this morning with Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the Chair.

The following 8 members were sworn in: (Officials) Messrs. R. E. L. Wingate, C. Govindan Nayar, F. W. Stewart, C. L. Philip; (Non-officials) Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Messrs. P. N. Sapru, Herambaprosad Barua, and P. C. D. Chari.

At the question time, Mr. Hallett informed Mr. J. C Bannerjee that the Dacca District being disturbed owing to terrorist activity, troops had been touring that area with the object of assuring people that adequate means existed for the maintenance of public security. These movements of troops were regarded as part of their ordinary duties, and did not involve any additional expenditure to the Local Government.

NO RELEASE OF JAWAHAR.

Mr. Hallett replying to Mr. Kalikar's question said that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan would be released, as soon as the Government were satisfied that his detention was no longer essential in public interests.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sentenced not for any offence connected with civil disobedience butfor three seditious specches The question of his release did not arise

Mr. Mehrotra in a supplementary question asked whether the Government would consider the question of releasing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in view of the serious illness of his wife.

Mr. Hallett: I have no information about the illness of his wife.

Mr. Mehrotra: Will the case be considered, when information is received by the Government.

Mr. Hallett: I would ask for notice of the question.

Answering, Mr. Mehrotra's question about the removal of the ban on Red Shirts' organisation, Mr. Hallett reiterated that the ban was not to be removed from prescribed revolutionary organisations, as distinguished from the Congress, though working in more or less close association with its objects. He added that though in the latest stages Red Shirts were described as part of the Congress, the record of their activities showed that they constituted a revolutionary organisation on independent and distinctive lines.

Mr. Sarup asked if at the time of truce with the Congress, the Government treated Red Shirts as part of the Congress. Mr. Hallett in answer pointed to various statements issued by the Chief Commissioner of N.W.F.P. at the end of December 1931 and January, 1932.

Mr. Mehrotra asked what particular activity of the Red Shirts constituted revolutionary activity.

Mr. Hallett again referred to the Chief Commissioner's statements.

The President announced the nomination of the following members to the panel of Chairmen:—Messrs. Miller, Ramsarandas and Basu and Sir Akbar Khan.

Mr. Stewart laid on the table the convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan.

The Secretary laid on the table eight bills passed by the Assembly and to be taken up by the Council on Monday.

On the motion of Mr. Stewart, the House agreed to the election of a Committee in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Council on 20th March, 1933, regarding Ottawa Agreement.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Sen Gupta Anniversary Day Echo

Thana Municipal Chairman Rules Out Censure Motion Against Him

(From Our Correspondent).

Thana, Aug. 8.

A motion for adjourning the House for 15 minutes with a view to record the strongest disapproval of and protest against the action of the President, refusing permission to the District Congress Organiser to hold a meeting on Sen Gupta Day in the municipal vegetable market hall, was ruled out of order by the President Mr. B. H. Shringarpure at a special meeting of the Thana Municipality held last evening.

In ruling out Mr. Pandit's motion, Mr. Shringarpure observed: "The application for getting the vegetable market for celebrating the anniversary day of the late Mr. Sen Gupta was addressed to the Chief Officer. I have given my opinion, but it was the Chief Officer, who has ultimately disposed of the application. The censure motion, if any, should have been brought against the Chief Officer.

Mr. C. T. Randive then moved that the meeting be adjourned for 15 minutes to consider the conduct of the president in refusing permission to Mr. D. M. Damle to have the use of the municipal market for the purpose of commemorating the anniversary on July 22 last, as in the opinion of the Board the meeting was of a civic nature having nothing to do with any subversive propaganda and further in the opinion of the Board it was an insult to the memory of the illustrious dead.

NO INSULT MEANT.

The President, in ruling the motion out of order, observed: "I have given my opinion fearlessly and in doing so, I had not the slightest intention to insult any body. The proposition is but a repetition of the former one with certain modifications."

Mr. Randive next moved that the meeting be adjourned without transacting any business in view of the statement of the president.

This motion was also ruled out of order. The President observed that according to recognised practice of conducting meeting, he had to follow the rule of the Bombay Corporation that when once an adjournment motion was either defeated or ruled out, no second adjournment motion should be allowed for an hour or so.

On the motion of Dr. T. Wells, the meeting was adjourned to August 10.

Grain Prices Soar High In America

Foreign Purchasers Storm Exchange In Frantic Efforts To Buy

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.

Scenes reminiscent of the crazy days in 1929 on the New York Stock Exchange were enacted at the grain pits. Reports that a fresh heat-wave was approaching the cornbelt, coupled with advices of sharp rises in prices from Rotterdam and Buenos Aires have sent the prices of all grain soaring. Buyers, many with foreign connections, tumbled over themselves to buy, while prices changed rapidly in upward movement towards the new seasonal high levels.

After a visit to Illinois and Iowa a local crop expert reported that corn has deteriorated rapidly in the last few days, and expressed the opinion that the season's crop would scarcely be 75 per cent of the amount consumed during the past season. The expert added that the situation was nothing short of calamity.—Reuter.

DROUGHT CAUSES LOSS OF 12,000,000,000 DOLS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

The loss as a result of the drought is likely to total 12,000,000,000 dollars. A relief administration official has informed President Roosevelt that 24 States are involved in this economic catastrophe, the chief being Montana and Wyoming.—Reuter.

Reconstruction Of Society

HOW IT CAN BE BROUGHT ABOUT

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Dr. Stanley Jones, the well-known American author and missionary, has just been here in the course of his tour and has delivered a series of interesting lectures mainly on the Gospel of Christ to the present day world. The central theme of his lectures was whether religion, especially Christian religion, can provide a substitute to the philosophy of Karl Marx as it is put in practice in the present dav Communist Russia. In his opinion, religion can supply an infinitely better and more durable basis for the reconstruction of society. He believes that the Kingdom of Heaven can be brought upon this earth by means of mutual love and brotherhood between man and man. He said that the basis of such a new kingdom upon earth will have to be a "co-operative one" instead of a "competitive one". The above theme was developed by the lecturer by profuse citations from Christian scriptures and the doings of Christ in his life-time.

No doubt the above problem deserves to be deeply and sympathetically considered by every thinking person. The present-day world is so much distracted by strife and competition between man and man and nation and nation, that no thoughtful person can afford to ignore this problem. Every nation is becoming aggressively nationalistic to the detriment of other nations. In spite of studied efforts to eliminate war, there is always the imminence of its breaking out suddenly somewhere in the world. Disarmament Conferences come and go with no avail. Unemployment problem is becoming more and more acute throughout the world. Millions of toilers on earth and workshop are almost starving; the result is that the extreme elements in every society are being driven to madness and they think of no other alternative but of a violent revolution as the only means of achieving improved conditions. Class war is their slogan They want to dispossess the wealthy of their wealth and then distribute the same equally among all. This, they openly avow, is their goal and that they will do it by force and compulsion. Religion, philosophy and ethics do not enter their moral code; they treat man as machine and they want to satisfy his animal cravings, first and foremost.

In spite of our increasing knowledge of the universe and the natural forces, unhappiness of mankind does not seem to be on the decrease at all. The one object of all great religions has always been to give peace, happiness and contentment to man. Christianity, Mahomedanism, Hinduism, Buddhism and several other religions have always striven through various methods and devices to give inward contentment to the soul of man; but the question is, have they fully succeeded in this mission of theirs? If they have succeeded, why is mankind so distracted and unhappy to-day? Why are Communistic and Anarchistic philosophies raising their hedious heads? If, however, the potentialities of these great rellgions have been exhausted, what is the use of making further appeals to them now? I think this is a dilemma which it is very hard to answer; but however it appears some answer can be given to this question in some such way. We can neither say that religions have entirely succeeded nor can we say that they have entirely failed. Every religion has wrought in its own way the good of humanity at some point or points in its long career. History records that communities have been saved from utter ruin at times. Similarly, they have also inflicted untold miseries when they were administered by misguided zealots.

In my humble opinion, religions have failed at times because they have preached to run away from the problems of this world; they have sacrificed the present world to a future world. They have preached the suppression of human cravings as being in themselves bad and evil and thus they have at times driven man into a slothful and cloistered self-contentedness. But the real mission of every religion should consist in grappling the present problems of man—social, political and economical. This can be only achieved if there is a genuine will to love and will to co-operate between man and man and nation and nation. A fellowship federation of the whole world without distinction of race, nation or creed is the only panacea but this cannot be achieved as long as there is "aggressive nationalism" everywhere. No doubt, Dr. Jones is quite right when he says that co-operation should take the place of competition. All this strikes as a distant dream to a realist but that seems to be the only right and righteous solution of all the human ills. However, from the present day mentality and attitude of the Western nations one feels that it is not the West that is going to be the author of such a new world but the East, with its long-traditions of profound philosophies which will be the liberator of the world one day.—Yours, etc.

M. S. SIRDAR,
B.A. (Oxon.) Barrister-at-Law.
Sholapur.

Change Of Practice In High Court

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The short cause suits which are filed in the High Court and wherein written statements are filed, are ordinarily transferred to the list of Long Causes. Some years ago, learned Judges of the High Court were pleased to try the defended short-cause suits as contested short causes by fixing a date for hearing and by ordering discovery of documents but eventually that practice was abolished as one of the learned Judges held that the practice of ordering the defended short cause suits to be tried as contested short causes was not good and the short cause suits wherein written statements were put in, should be transferred to the list of long causes and in the discretion of the learned judge a short date may be fixed for hearing of such suits. It seems that the old practice has again come into force and at present the short cause suits wherein defences are put in and which are likely to take hours together—even two days or more—for hearing, are ordered to be tried as contested short cause suits and ordered to be set down at the bottom of short cause suits' list on short cause day. It is desirable that the question of trying the short cause suits which are defended, should be tried as contested short cause suits or long suits, should be decided once for all and it is hoped that the authorities concerned will consider this matter as soon as possible.—Yours, etc.

A SOLICITOR'S MANAGING CLERK.

Meat-eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. K (in the "Chronicle" of 28th July) has undoubtedly sprung some real surprises and made a few pleasant revelations, but has committed one fatal fundamental error. He has taken rather a low view of human life. Self-preservation somehow—by some means, fair or foul, high or low, estimable or detestable—appears to be his motto of man. Those creatures whom we scornfully denounce as "lower animals", have been living in this very fashion. If man also were to live like them, what will be the difference between the proud man and the lower animal?

2. The spirit of vegetarianism is different. It is the living of a life raised far above he level of beasts. It is not a living somehow—by taking the life of others, or eating dirt. It is living a clean and correct life—standing or falling—straight, direct, erect. Vegetarians do not live to eat; they eat to live.

3. Another mistake our friend has committed is that he has considered the effect of meat-eating only on the body of man, but has failed or forgotten to consider its effect on the brain. And in these days of scientific inventions and intellectual discussions and negotiations, the brain is likely to play a far more important and effective part than the body. If our friend carries his very useful investigation and observation into this branch of the subject also, I am afraid he will perhaps himself be much more surprised at the result than he surprised his readers.—Yours, etc.

V. S. MUDVEDKAR.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Panditji's Resignation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Pandit Malaviyaji gave his resignation from the Congress Parliamentary Board, not as a member of the Hindu Mahasabha but in view of the one-sided judgment of the Congress Working Committee in the matter of the Communal Award. Therefore, Panditji deserves the praise and admiration of all for acting with the courage of his convictions, because all Congress leaders agree that the Communal, Award is as dangerous as the White Paper itself, but they do not openly express their disapproval of the Communal Award. So what is wrong in the attitude of Pandit Malaviya and the Hindu Mahasabha against the Communal Award? I do not understand why some of the Congress leaders and their organs blame the Hindu Mahasabha and dare not give publicity to the statements issued from the office of the Hindu Mahasabha in reply to the criticisms levelled against the Hindu Mahasabha.—Yours, etc.,

SWAMI BRAHMANAND.

Bandra Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With the Advent of Bandra Municipal elections near in view, the prospective candidates are briskly canvassing votes from door to door promising all sorts of civic comforts to their voters.

Before the registration of their votes in favour of any candidates they choose I would request the ratepayers and the electors to bear in mind two important factors of civic interest, viz., sanitation and education and the candidates serving our interest best in these two directions may be voted for membership irrespective of caste or creed.

Voters are, therefore, earnestly requested to put forth the following questions to the candidates approaching them for votes:—

(1) Have you got enough time at your disposal to look after civic affairs?

(2) Do you assure us that you will take periodical rounds in the wards of the city with the officers concerned to see that the sanitation of the ward is properly looked after?

(3) Do you assure us that you will periodically visit our municipal schools to see that proper instructions are imparted to the citizens' children?

These are the chief points which in my opinion deserve the attention of the voters before enlistment of their votes.

To put it in a nutshell the chief qualifications for a Councillor should be:—

(a) Sincerity in civic work.

(b) Ability to understand civic work.

(c) Sufficient time at one's disposal.

Once the voters are satisfied that the candidate they have chosen is the best, they should of their own accord go to the polling booths and register their votes.

Every voter must make it a point to exercise the right of voting.—Yours, etc.,

"A VOTER".

Dominion Navy Status Without Dominion Status

M.L.As' Launch Frontal Attack On Navy Bill

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day with a solitary item on the agenda, namely, reference of the Navy Discipline Bill to the Select Committee.

Haji Wajiuddin put a short notice question as follows:—Are the Government aware that the Cantonment people are very keenly watching the introduction of the amended Cantonment Bill proposing certain important reforms mutually agreed upon between the Government officials and cantonment representatives in an informal conference held some two years ago and if so will the Government state whether htey are prepared to introduce the bill during the life of the present Assembly?

Colonel Lumby replied, "It is true that the Government are contemplating introducing legislation in the near future to amend the Cantonment Act in certain important respects. Their proposals are however, still under consideration and even if the pressure of other legislative business permitted such a thing, it would not be possible for them to introduce the bill during the course of the present session

NAVY BILL DEBATE.

The debate on the Navy Discipline Bill was continued.

Mr. Sitarama Raju discussed it from the constitutional point of view. He criticised the British Parliament for enacting the Navy Bill without the consent of the Indian Legislature. The Crown was vested with legislative power but not with legislative sanction. If the British Parliament wished to discharge the function in the absence of the Indian legislative body, it could not do so, as legislative sanction of the Sovereign was satisfied by the creation of the Indian Legislature.

Sir Henry Gidney appealed for wholehearted support to the Bill which the Mahasabha had approved in principle. There was no room for the suspicion that the Indian Navy would be used for Imperial purposes. If the 1927 Bill was rejected in the Assembly by a majority of one vote, it was because of lack of Indianisation.

OBJECTION TO GOANESE CADETS.

Sir Henry pleaded for Indianisation, particularly of the lower ranks. At the same time, it could not be too rapid, because as in the Army, so in the Navy one must crawl before walking. He objected to the appointment of Goanese in the Royal Indian Marine in Bombay, when the nationals were not taken in adequate numbers.

"UNPRECEDENTED."

Sir Hari Singh Gour recalled the report of the Rawlinson Committee whose decision led to an amendment of the Government of India Act. The Under-Secretary of State declared in the Commons that the Indian people wanted a navy, but next year, the Assembly rejected the Bill. It was said that the primary responsibility must rest on each part of the Empire for its local naval defence. But Sir Hari Singh Gour took the view that the Bill was unprecedented in that, it wanted a non-official elected majority to vote for the creation of a navy and then wash its hand of it by making it non-votable. No self-respecting Assembly could do that. As soon as the Bill was passed, the Government would come for further expansion on the ground that two sloops could not make a navy worthy of India's name.

Mr. Jadhav supported the Bill and suggested Government's giving scholarships with a view to encouraging naval education. The right sort of material existed in the country, but they could not get it by holding examinations in Delhi. They should instead hold examinations in places like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

WHY NOT A NAVY?

Captain Sher Mahomed Khan urging reference of the Bill to the Select Committee asked the House not to forget the 5,000 miles of coasts in India. When they had an army and air force why not a Navy?

Sir Hari Singh Gour: Where is your own Army and Air Force?

Captain Sher Mahomed: Yes, we have. I want our Navy to be Indianised. We don't get proper material, because we don't sufficiently advertise for these posts.

AGAINST NATIONAL DIGNITY.

Mr. B. Das said that it was no use seeking the aid of this House and raising the status of the marine to that of Dominion Navy, if not a single member of the Opposition could cross the floor, sit on Treasury benches and shape the defence policy of Government. It was beneath India's national dignity to allow a navy of its own creation to be utilised for carrying out Imperialistic policy.

Captain Lalchand expressed the opinion that it was wrong to adopt the attitude that we would have either the whole or nothing.

FATE OF PLEDGES.

Mr. Mudaliar said that the Bill was premature. The proper time for its passage would be, when the new constitution came into being. Really speaking hostility to the bill of those persons who voted for making defence a reserve subject at the Round Table Conference was inconsistent (European cheers) but the House was quite right in opposing the Bill, as he feared that the assurance of the Secretary of State that the Indian Navy would not be used for Imperial defence without the consent of the Indian Legislature would have the same fate as numerous Viceregal and other pledges.

Not until Parliament endorsed the assurances, would they have any value. He got the President's ruling that in the Select Committee, it would be open for members to ask for the incorporation of any of sections of the British Naval Discipline Act in the Bill in the original or in a modified form.

SARCAR PLAYS CLOWN.

Sir Nripendra Sarcar said that he rose in response to appeals of Mr. B. Das and Mr. Mudaliar.

Mr. Das had said that Government members did not believe in what they spoke in the Assembly. Such controversy and charitableness, it was hard to find, outside the boundaries of Orissa. (Laughter) and he hoped that it would be possible when the boundaries of Orissa were adjusted, it would be possible to accommodate some civilised people (loud laughter).

Mr. Neogy: "Is this B. Das' discipline Bill?" (prolonged cheers and laughter).

Referring to Mr. Mudaliar's observations, the Law Member said that it was a matter of humiliation and sorrow that in London at the Round Table Conference, there was no such thing as "our case." There was no part of our case where there was unity. And because some section of the people wanted it, they either accepted or rejected it.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt on a point of order asked whether reference to the Round Table Conference was relevant.

Sir N. N. Sircar: "From eleven to four, I have not heard anything strictly relevant to the bill."

Mr. Lahiri Choudary: That is for the Chairman to decide."

Sir Shanmukham Chetty: "The Law Member has already preluded his speech by stating that he was making a joke or counter-joke (Loud laughter).

Mr. S. C. Mitra also spoke.

OFFICIAL CASE.

Colonel Lumby replying to the debate assured Mr. Raju that the procedure adopted could not be unconstitutional when India was doing exactly what Australia did. He admitted that the real objection of the House was about the Constitutional position, but they should recognise that the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1927 represented a very considerable advance from the position in the past by declaring that the Indian Navy would be employed for the Government of India's use alone and the previous power of the British Government to take over complete control of the Indian Marine had been given up.

The alternative before the House was either to hold up progress, till defence ceased to be a reserved subject or take the first step in building up a Navy and giving those employed in the Navy the advantages and status which they had been looking forward to for a long time.

The House divided and carried the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee by 35 votes to 34.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NAVAL BILL DEMONSTRATIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

and Gidney's retort was lost in cheers.

But the real liveliness was yet to come.

Too often had the new Law Member ejaculated when the Opposition Members had been speaking. He was itching for a speech, and he got his chance, because Mr. B Das and Mr. Mudaliar had referred to him "challengingly" about R.T.C.

LAW MEMBER'S SELLICS.

So Sir Nripendra proceeded to dispose of Mr. B Das as belonging to the uncivilized province of Orissa and agreeing to take his dictation from the Congress by surrendering his individual judgment.

His speech provoked Mr. K C Neogy to ask whether the Law Member was speaking on "B Das Discipline Bill" or Navy Discipline Bill

The House cheered this clever interjection, but Mr. Amarnath Dutt finding that the Law Member was not changing the topic asked the Chair whether it was all relevant.

ZERO POINT ONE PER CENT.

The President said the Law Member had been asked to make his position clear and he was doing so.

The Law Member felt further provoked and said: "Sir, from eleven o'clock to four, we have listened to speeches in which not even zero point one per cent was relevant."

This brought many members of the Opposition up on their feet to have it out with the Law Member, when the President most skilfully rode the storm by saying: "The Law Member has already told the House that he has been making a joke".

SARKAR CAUGHT.

It seemed as if it was all over, but Mr. S C Mitra wanted a couple of minutes to tell the member that he had ridiculed Mr. B Das because the Law Member knew nothing of the Party system.

The Law Member not noticing this was going out, when a member shouted: "He is beating a hasty retreat".

The Law Member soon returned. Mr. Mitra paid a tribute to the Oriya's culture, whereupon Mr. B Das remarked that the Law Member first started practice in Orissa.

The Law Member retorted 'all defects that friends may find in me are due to that".

ON EVE OF ELECTIONS.

Once again, the House roared with laughter. The House enjoyed a lively hour, but Parliamentary Pundits on Treasury Benches wondered what they were for in the new method of debate introduced by the Law Member and the Finance Member.

The Bill was referred to the Select Committee by a majority, but the fact that once again 34 members voted against the Government is significant that they are anxious to give no chance for misunderstanding regarding their behaviour on the eve of election.

SUIT AGAINST DAMODARLALJI

Claims In Arrears Due To Succession Dispute

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court heard the suit filed by Balvantrao B. Pawar against Goswami Shri Damodarlalji and his minor son Govindlalji.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 14,799 from the two defendants as heirs and legal representatives of Damodarlalji's father, Shri Goverdhanlalji, late Tilakayat Maharaj of Nathdwara, who died in September 1933. The plaintiff also prayed that the estates of the deceased be administered under directions of the Court.

The plaintiff stated that under the orders of the late Shri Goverdhanlalji, he had carried out some plumbering and repairing works to several of his buildings in Bombay. In respect of these works, Rs. 14,799 were due to the plaintiff. At the time of Goverdhanlalji's death disputes arose between the two defendants regarding the succession to the "gadi" of Nathdwara and to the estates of the deceased, and on account of this, claims of numerous creditors of the deceased had not been paid, out of his estates.

After the suit was filed, the receivers later appointed by court to administer the estates settled the plaintiff's claim for Rs. 11,089 on condition that he should withdraw the suit.

When the suit came on for hearing, the plaintiff's counsel wanted an adjournment on the ground that he had not received the full amount agreed to under the settlement. This was opposed by the first defendant's counsel who contended that the plaintiff had agreed to withdraw the suit, and therefore, it should be dismissed.

His lordship refused to dismiss the suit as the defendants were not parties to the said settlement, and granted a month's adjournment.

Mr. Lalji, instructed by Dabholkar and Jeshtaram appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bhagvati, instructed by Kamdar and Co., appeared for the first defendant.

MILLOWNERS AND NEW LABOUR BILL

Ahmedabad Association's Criticism Of Bombay Measure

In section 2(1) it is proposed that the remaining provisions of the Act will extend to the city of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District. In this connection my Committee have to suggest the inclusion of Ahmedabad along with the city of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, in the first instance.

Under section 3(f), Labour Officer is defined to have been appointed to perform the duties of a Labour Officer under the Act. Now under section 5(2) the Labour Officer is authorised to exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on him under the Act. It is also stated that "it shall be the duty of the Labour Officer to watch the interests of workmen and to take steps to represent the grievances of workmen to the employers for the purpose of obtaining their redress."

It is clear from the above that the Labour Officer has to watch the interest of labour and to represent grievances of workmen to employers to obtain necessary redress. Now in the subsequent sub-clause 3, the same Labour Officer has been delegated the powers to enter any place used for the purposes of any trade or industry to which to this Act applies and he is entitled to inspect and call for documents in the possession of any employer or workmen as the Labour Officer deems necessary. To allow a Labour Officer who is supposed to work in the interest of Labour and with powers delegated as above full liberty to call for documents for inspection is unfair and one-sided. Such powers should not be exercised by the Labour Officer, but by the Conciliator himself, if it is necessary for him to do so.

In section 9(3) a penalty of a fine which may extend to Rs. 100/ with further fine which may extend to Rs 100/ for every day is levied for failure or refusal by an employer to appoint any delegate within the specified time. My committee is strongly opposed to such a heavy penalty. A maximum limit of total penalty should be fixed to Rs. 500/ in any case.

In respect of the explanation attached to the said clause it has been stated that "Where such employer is a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, every Director of such a Company, shall be liable to punishment for an offence under this sub-section.' The words' every Director" be deleted and in their place the "Managers", be substituted. It is a matter of common knowledge that every Director of a company is not directly connected with the day to day management of the industrial concern or factory. The whole burden of conducting the day to day management is shouldered by the Managers, who should be directly responsible for any such error or oversight outlined in the said section.

PRESIDENT CENSURED

Burma Council Passes No-Confidence Motion By Large Majority

RANGOON, Aug. 8.

The Burma Legislative Council met to-day. There was a tense atmosphere and important items were discussed.

The no-confidence motion in the Ministry was again proposed by Mr. U. Bashwe of Mandalay. But it was lost, only 2 supporting him.

A non-confidence motion in the president of the Council Sir Oscarde Glanville, proposed by Mr. U. Bachaw, Pakokku East) was carried 50 voting for and 32 against.

The lobby talks indicate that the Governor might veto the resolution. The Governor's acceptance or otherwise will be known before 4 p.m. to-day.

If the Governor accepts, the new election of President will come up to-morrow.

It transpires that Mr. U. Chithlaing, Sir J. A. Maungyyi and Mr. U. Maunggyee are probable candidates. It is stated that Mr. Chithlaing has the suport of Dr. Bamaw's party and half of the People's Party.—United Press.

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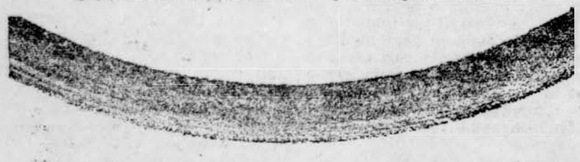

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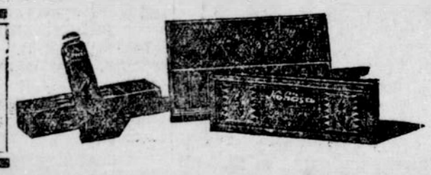

"PREPARED TO SUFFER ANY CONSEQUENCES"

Miss Vinodinee Does Not Regret Her Marriage

The marriage of Miss Vinodini Nilkanth, the daughter of Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth the well-known social reformist of Ahmedabad with Manubhai Parikh, a radio engineer of the same place, has aroused the keenest interest among the public, especially as it was against the wishes of Lady Vidyagauri and also because Mr. Parikh has already his first wife alive.

It was recently reported that both Miss Vinodini and Mr. Manubhai who are now in Bombay, are regretting their 'hasty step' A denial of this report is given by the couple in an interview to "Nav Bharat," a local Gujarati paper

"I am tired of the bondage of society" said Miss Vinodini, "I feel that the foundations of our present-day society should be demolished and on their ruins a new society should be built up. My marriage will certainly have some effect on the society. It will startle parents and make them think before arranging an undesirable match for their children.

Q:-But in your case the question of undesirable marriage does not arise.

A:—Manubhai never entertained any feeling of love for his first wife after their marriage. His personal feelings in the matter of that marriage were never consulted. And when two people cannot love each other how can they live together?

Six Years' Contact

Q.—But very often this ground is put forward only to justify a new marriage.

A.—That is true. But so far as Manubhai is concerned, I am certain that it is not so. I have come into contact with him for the last six years, and during this period we have anxiously discussed how to solve this problem. At last we felt that it is better for us to marry than to suffer like this indefinitely.

Q.—When you thought of the happiness of you both, did you ever try to think of the unhappiness you would cause to Manubhai's first wife?

A.—The fact is that she was never happy, because Manubhai never loved her. And life without love is nothing but unhappiness. Our marriage, therefore, does not suggest the question of her unhappiness.

Q.—Your mother and your maternal uncle, Mr. Gatulal, were opposed to your marriage, is it not?

A.—That is true. But my mother would not allow this marriage because Manubhai has already his first wife living. But on this point I differ from my mother who is orthodox, while I am a reformist.

Q:—How can you call Lady Vidyagauri (your mother) orthodox? She is regarded as a godmother of reformist couples.

Opposed To Her Marriage

A.—That is true, but she was opposed to this marriage of mine. If Manubhai had not his first wife living, then my mother would not have objected. But I go further than her and maintain that if there is no zest in life, why should the position be tolerated any longer? I believe that if a husband and wife do not love each other, it is immoral for them to live together. Having considered this situation for six long years we have now taken the step, and it cannot be called hasty or impulsive. Society may talk anything. If you care for the opinion of society, you cannot expect a social revolution.

Q:—Did you ever try to persuade Manubhai's first wife to agree to his second marriage with you?

A:—No. I have never met her. But Manubhai felt that he could never make her happy, and, therefore, we decided on this step.

Q:—It is certain that she will now have to lead a miserable life.

A:—Though she was never happy before, she must have certainly been shocked by our marriage. But our social life is such that there was no other recourse.

Replying to a further question, Miss Vinodini said, "We do not in the least regret our marriage and we are prepared to suffer any consequences that may result.

SUIT TO REMOVE TRUSTEE

Alleged Misappropriation

RECEIVER TO TAKE CHARGE OF ESTATE

Mr. D.R. Colabawalla and two others, with the previous consent of the Advocate-General of Bombay, under Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code, filed a suit No. 784 of 1934, praying that the immoveable property at Khetwadi (Bombay), with all the buildings, standing thereon, be declared to belong to a Parsi charitable trust under a Trust Deed of 1873, executed by Bai Meherbai, widow of Nowroji Rustomji Majormorena and others, that the defendant Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper be removed from trusteeship, and that he be ordered to give an account of the administration of the said trust, on the footing of wilful default, and that he be ordered to pay the plaintiffs, or to the new trustees to be appointed, the amount found due against him and that he be restrained from recovering the rents of the trust property including the fuel depot on the trust land.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiffs stated in their plaint that the said Bai Meherbai and other settlers settled and conveyed in 1873 to the trustees a plot of land lying between Khetwadi 6th and 7th Lanes, with Rs. 7,000, directing the trustees to build a Dharamsala for Parsis, on the said plot, that no building was erected, but the interest on the said sum of Rs. 7,000 was allowed to be accumulated, that in 1903 the two surviving trustees appointed the defendant, R.A. Cooper, a third trustee. The said deed of appointment shows that in 1903 the trust property consisted of, besides the piece of land, Rs. 17,600 in Government Loan Notes of 3-1|2 per cent. and Rs. 1,683 cash.

In 1908 the two trustees filed a suit against the present defendant, the third trustee, and the Advocate-General and others, praying that the trust property be given to the Parsi General Hospital. It was decreed that the then trust fund of Rs. 23,000 in Government Loans be utilised in building residential quarters for poor Parsis. The decree allowed the cost of only one counsel. The two trustees died before 1918, and since then the defendant remained the sole trustee upto the present against the trust deed that provides that there should be at least three trustees. The said R. A. Cooper was adjudicated Insolvent on 27th March, 1933.

LOAN & INTEREST THEREON.

The plaintiffs further state that the Loans of Rs. 23,000 in 1908, should presently amount to, with interest, over half a lakh of rupees, but that the defendant in his public examination in Insolvency admitted to have only about Rs. 21,000 in 1933, but said that out of the funds he erected a building, which was completed in 1933. The plaintiffs state that the defendant has not let the property to poor Parsis as directed, and seems to have dealt with the property as if it was his own. The plaintiffs say that it was discovered from the public examination that the defendant has not kept account of the trust property for several years.

COURT'S ORDER.

The suit, as a short cause, came on for hearing on 11th July 1934, but was transferred to the List of Long Causes to be put on Board on 8th January, 1935.

The defendant Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper was ordered to deposit the title deeds immediately in the Court, and the plaintiffs were given liberty to apply for the appointment of a Receiver.

The plaintiffs then applied for the appointment of a Receiver on the ground that it was unsafe to keep the property in the hands of the sole trustee, who was an undischarged insolvent and against whom grave allegations were made of misappropriation. Mr. Cooper denied that he had misappropriated anything, and offered to hand over the property to any two Parsis who might be appointed trustees by the Court.

The Court then referred the matter to the Advocate-General to ascertain his wishes in the matter, and the Advocate-General after discussion with the parties, suggested that if Mr. Cooper consented to the matter being straightway referred to the Commissioner of the High Court for taking accounts, he would allow him to remain in possession, other wise he would insist upon the appointment of a Court Receiver. As Mr. Cooper declined to consent to the matter going to the Commissioner for taking accounts, the Advocate-General insisted upon the Official Receiver being appointed.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The Court on 26th July last appointed Mr. H.H. Wadia by consent, as the Receiver. The Order states that upon the motion of Mr. Daphtary, Advocate for the plaintiffs, and upon reading the affidavits of the parties and upon hearing Mr. Banaji, the Advocate for the defendant, who consented to the order, it is ordered that pending the hearing and the final disposal of the suit, Mr. H. H. Wadia, the Court Receiver, is appointed receiver to take charge of the Trust Estate, mentioned in the plaint, with power to recover the rents of the Trust Estate and to file suits in connection therewith, and, if necessary, especially against Mr. Ardeshir Namdar Irani or such other persons to recover possession of the trust property, the documents of title and other papers, and arrears of rent, with all powers necessary for the management of the Trust.

It was further ordered that the R.A. Cooper is restrained from recovering rents of the said property and of the fuel depot.

Mr. Daphtary instructed by Mr. G.B. Pandya, Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Banaji, instructed by Messrs. Katpitia and Co. for the defendants.

MUNICIPALITY AND HARIJAN

(Continued from page 6)

social welfare or uplift benefits derived from fairly large amounts spent.

The Psychological Facior

Besides, we cannot entirely ignore the psychological effect however small; the fact of class Hindu ladies and gentlemen, mixing fully in their midst and showing solicitude for their welfare and making earnest attempts to improve their lot, is bound to create a great impression upon their sensitive and depressed mentality and that by itself would be a great propaganda and educative factor; a constant association and close fellowship for days would naturally create mutual good-will and trust and remove the suspicion and distrust at present lurking in their susceptible minds. On the other hand, the fact of non-Indians and Christians interesting themselves on their behalf, and the Indians keeping aloof and avoiding this obvious and necessary duty, would have an opposite effect and lead to further feeling of estrangement and even hostility. It is necessary to remove the inferiority complex and self-degradation from which this class at present unfortunately suffers; they must themselves be made to feel an equality of status with all others; that would be the first step to any uplift social work amongst them and that is only possible by increasing the opportunities for Indian social reformers of respectability and standing to associate and work amongst them.

Thus, looking at it from all points of view, the experiment of entrusting this work to Indians is worth trying and I have no doubt that the Public Health Committee as well as the Corporation will not miss this opportunity to render a great service to this divine cause of Harijan.

Fire has destroyed the entire upper part of the 300-year old Hills boroughCastle, the official residence of the Governor of Northern Ireland, Duke of Abercorn, near Belfast. The Castle will probably have to be rebuilt. The Duke and the Duchess were away at the time.

QUICKER AIR MAIL SERVICES

Britain's Biggest Cities To Be Linked This Month

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The most important cities of the British Isles are to be linked by air mail services which will be established this month.

They will effect a very considerable saving of time, and the aim of the Post Office is to enable the reply to a letter posted from any place to any other place in the British Isles to be received on the same day as the original letter is posted.

A letter posted at Belfast at 8-45 a.m. will be delivered in London at about 4 p.m. and in Southampton half an hour later.

No extra charge will be made for letters weighing up to 2 oz. and postcards; over 2 oz. the rate is to be 1d. per ounce.

Centres to be linked by the new services include: London, Birmingham, Manchester, Belfast, Southampton, Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, Plymouth, and the Isle of Man.

Announcing this important extension of postal facilities, the Post-master-General, Sir Kingsley Wood, said it is now the settled policy of the British Post Office to use the air wherever practicable.

An Air Mail adviser is to be appointed to keep in close touch with the Air Ministry and other agencies concerned with air mail matters.

A Cairo message says:—A family of three men, two women, and seven children had just begun their evening meal in the basement of a house, when a wall lamp fell on a tin of benzine near the door and set the place ablaze. The neighbours listened helplessly to the screams of the inmates as they tried to escape. The windows were iron-barred and all were burnt to death.

Sayarbai (14), who has become an orphan owing to the death of her mother on Tuesday was ordered to be remanded to Umerkhadi Children's Home up to August 11 by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Wednesday pending further inquiries.

THE DAWN OF NEW VITALITY To WOMEN AND MEN.

WHY do some men and women get old more quickly than others? Why are some always nervy, often depressed, lacking in vitality, a prey to recurring aches and pains, always ailing or in other words OLD when they should still be in the full enjoyment of youth and the pleasure it gives to life.

THE only cause is the lack of HORMONES which Science has discovered to be the basis of health and the secret of youth. A woman's most beautiful age and a man's most virile period of life is when the blood is most plentifully supplied with these Hormones. The remarkable discovery by the famous scientist Dr. Lahusen, of the well-known Hormone compound OKASA has brought positive restoration of man's vital forces of life and given new charm and youthful freshness to prematurely ageing women.

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Latest Commercial News

BIG RISE OF 45 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Good Speculative Buying On Bullish Bureau Report

SMALL RISE IN BULLION PRICES

Grains, Linseed And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar crossrate opened steady but closed slightly easy. The sterling franc cross rate remained unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM ON BULLISH BUREAU REPORT.

The Government Bureau Report estimating cotton crop at 91,95,000 bales was regarded as bullish and prices in the New York cotton market registered a sharp rise on good speculative buying and outside demand.

SMALL RISE IN BULLION PRICES.

London gold and silver prices registered a small rise to-day.

GRAINS VERY FIRM.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled very firm on the report that a fresh heat wave was approaching the corn belt. Oats and rye also were strong. There was good speculative buying in Argentine Linseed.

RUBBER FIRM AND JUTE STEADY.

Tin was quiet but rubber was firm. Jute was steady.

PROFIT-TAKING IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange ruled with a quiet but steady undertone while there was profit-taking in Gilted ged securities.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug. 8.

Previous closing	.....	13.18
To-day's opening	.....	13.21
Difference	.....	+.03
To-day's closing	.....	13.63
Difference	.....	+.45

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	.....	Rs. 229
April-May	.....	Rs. 237

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Previous closing	.....	6.88
To-day's opening	.....	6.89
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's closing	.....	7.14
Difference	.....	+.26

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 8.

The Government bureau report estimating production of cotton at 91,95,000 bales was less than generally expected and consequently acted as a very bullish factor on the cotton market and prices rapidly soared on speculative buying.

Before the announcement of estimated production, business in the October option commenced with a gain of 3 points at 13.21 and prices remained steady near about these levels. After the publication of the report, business reopened with an advance of 27 points over the previous days close October recovering to 13.45. From this level there was a steady rise to 13.62 on good speculative and outside demand.

THE BUREAU REPORT.

The bureau report estimated production is 91,95,000, condition 60.4 per cent, yield per acre 160.9 and ginnings 100,000 bales.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.63 with a rise of 45 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.18/13.16) 13.24/13.21
December (13.33/13.32) 13.39/13.36
January (13.38/13.36) 13.44/13.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.87) 6.91
American December (6.85) 6.89
Egyptian October (8.48) 8.48
Egyptian November (8.51) 8.51

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 58/9, 58/10 and 58/12 and declined by about 2 annas on quiet Shanghai advices but later improved to Rs. 58/15, 59/0 and 59/1 on general buying as a sequel to the bullish cotton report following favourable London advices.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/5 and remained at those prices with a favourable undertone.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 8

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 3 3
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 11 0
Turner and Newall	2 4 9
Associated Electric Industries	0 18 9
Attock Oil	0 10 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 13 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 0 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 3 9
Beira Railways	0 10 0
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 17 3
Marconi International Marine	1 11 3
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 3 6
General Electric Ord	2 4 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 3
L and N E Rly 4 per cent 2nd Pref.	28 10 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 17 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 13 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 0 9
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 14 4.76% p.a.

Market steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 8.

Previous closing	.....	5.06 1/4
To-day's opening	.....	5.05 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.05 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 8.

Previous closing	.....	5.06 3/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.06 3/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.05 11/16
Difference	.....	+.02 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 8.

Previous closing	.....	76.34
To-day's opening	.....	76.34
To-day's closing	.....	76.34
Difference	.....	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 8.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 506 3/8 which appreciated to 506 7/8 but later declined to 505 11/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 5.05 11/16.

The Franc opened at 76.34 and remained steady at that rate.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 76.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 8.

The market was steady

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 13/16d.	20 15/16d.
Forward	20 15/16d.	21d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 8.

Gold (£6-17-10) £6-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug. 8.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 13/16d.) 20 15/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-10) £6-18-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 8.

3 months 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 8.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/4)	5.75
New York on Bombay (38.00)	38.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4)	0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65)	58.65
London on Sahnghai (1-4 1/4)	1-4 5/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Liverpool opened steady with October at 72 and December 74 1/2 and advanced on commission houses and outside buying influenced by bullish weather cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 8.

Chicago Wheat market witnessed a further rise in prices to-day on active covering by shorts and speculative buying due to reports that a fresh heat wave was approaching the corn belt. It is opined that the season's crop would scarcely be 75 per cent of the amount consumed in the last season. Later however there was a decline on profit-taking. September was quoted at 1.07 1/2 and December at 1.10 3/4.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 8.

Chicago oats opened firm at 49 3/8 for September and 51 for December and moved in sympathy with the grain markets. There was a good deal of short covering.

Rye opened steady with September at 85. Prices advanced on speculative buying.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 8.

Argentine linseed ruled firm on good outside demand influenced by bullish weather cables. Prices opened with a gain of about 20 points with September at 15.21.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 8.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£227 1/2 buyers £227 3/4 sellers) £227 1/4 buyers £227 1/2 sellers. Quiet
Lead (£10 7/8 buyers £10 15/16 sellers) £10 3/4 buyers £10 13/16 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£32 1/4 to £32 3/4) £31 3/4 to £32 1/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept. (£14 3/4) £14 5/8 sellers
Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted.
Lightening August (£15 3/4) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
The next sale will take place on Aug. 13.

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/8) 7 7/16 paid and buyers
Oct-Dec. (7 1/2) 7 5/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£13 1/4) £13 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (£12 7/8) £12 5/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£11 5/8) £11 1/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandel Sept. (£9 15/16) continentward £10 paid.

JUTE SHARES UNCHANGED

Coals Steady And Securities Better

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

Jute shares were unchanged at about yesterday's prices and good volume of business was reported. Coals were steady. In miscellaneous Midnapore Zemindary went up to 68 and India General Navigation ord to 91 while Imperial Bank fully paid up issues dropped down 26 points from their last quotation and were quoting 1424. Securities were a turn better. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/6 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/8; 4 per cent loan 1943 106/2; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/6; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 117/2; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/10; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/11; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 109/7 small lot; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 104/3 small lot.

Bank:—Imperial Fully paid 1424.

Railways:—D. H. Railway Pref 100 small lots; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 132/8.

Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 1/10; Bowreah 240 Dunbar ordy 131; New Victoria pref 4/10; New Ring ordy 75.

Coals:—Aldih 3/4; Bengal 241/8; Burrakur 13/8; New Beerbhoom ordy 12/12; Pench Valley 36.

Jutes:—Anglo India ordy 381; Auckland 221/8; Bally 178 small lot; Barnagore 152; Birla ordy 10/9; Clive 30/10; Dalhousie 362; Delta 762; Empire 37/12; Fort Gloster 539 small lot; Fort William 271/8; Ganges 281/8; Gourepore 502; Gourepore pref 124; Howrah 52/3; Hukumchand ordy 14/12 small lot; Hukumchand pref 112; Kamarhaty 544; Naihati 422/8; National 24/5 small lot; Nudea 35/12; Orient 215 small lot; Presidency 6/2 small lot; Standard 338 small lot; frank Ross 3/8; Bengal Telephone ordy old issue 16/8; Bengal Telephone pref 14/12; Benares Electric 13/4; Bengal Iron 3/14; Indian Iron and Steel 6/11; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 48/4; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 2/12; Kumardhubi pref 60; Associated Hotels pref 82; B. I. Corpn. pref 136; British Ceylon Corp. ordy 7/10; India paper pulp 115/ Midnapore Zemindary 66/8 small lot; Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 200; India General Navigation ordy 91; India General Navigation pref 117.

Sugar:—Balrampur 15/10; Carew and Co., 20; New Savan 13/6.

Teas:—Bishnauth 32 ex. div. small lots; Dimakusi 34/6 small lot; Greb (A) 13; Hattikhira 28/1; Hasimara 45/8.

GENERAL TONE GOOD ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

SHARP RISE IN COTTON ON EXCEPTIONALLY BULLISH BUREAU REPORT

Copper Lower On Absence Of Support

STEADY OPENING IN WALL STREET.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

On the Stock Exchange, the general tone continued good but apart from sustained activity in Kaffirs, business was on a smaller scale in view of the approach of the end of the three weeks account.

In commodities, cotton rose sharply on exceptionally bullish American Bureau crop report. Rubber improvement was maintained. Copper was lower owing to the absence of support. Wheat was quieter on profit-taking. Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 8.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet but the tendency generally was good. There was a desire to secure profits in Giltedgeds after renewed activity. Mining shares were a prominent feature. Industrials were generally quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/4) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 3/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/2) £113 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 9 1/8) dol 9 1/8
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Musical Industries (26-6) 26-0
Princhin Johnson (38-9) 38-9
Imperial Chemical Defd (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-7 1/2) 8-9
Woolsworth New Ord (101-0) 102-0
Swedish Match (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (45-10 1/2) 45-10 1/2
University Ordinary (20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Ford Motors (32-0) 32-6
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 118-9
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 126-6
P and O S N Co. Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (89-1 1/2) 88-10 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers (12-6) 12-6
British Celonese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (16-7 1/2) 16-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 8-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 8.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £112 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/4) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-0) 43-0
Donaro Tea (57-6) 57-6

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-6
Gula Kelampong (26-1 1/2) 26-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/8) 16 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (47-9) 48-3
Rand Mines (138-1 1/2) 140-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-0) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (7-9) 7-9
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £20 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 8.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28 1/4) dol 27 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/4) dol 11 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 34) dol 33 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) unquoted

KURLA MURDER TRIAL ENDS

Accused Gets Ten Years

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 8.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the additional Sessions Judge of Thana, accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict of guilty convicted this afternoon Yusufkhan Haidarkhan, a Muslim of Kurla, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that the relations between the accused and the deceased Abdul Rauf Khudabaksh, a watch repairer, were strained prior to the incident In the afternoon of March 5 last, Abdul Rauf was called out by one Dadamiya, while the former was repairing a watch in his house. Abdul took two pice from his mother for tea and went out. Yusufkhan accosted Abdul in the street, and in the course of an altercation the former whipped out a knife and stabbed Abdul on the chest. After going a few paces Abdul, who was bleading profusely, dropped down dead.

The accused denied the charge of murder and put in a plea of self-defence.

The Additional Sessions Judge, accepting Jury's unanimous verdict, acquitted the accused of murder, but convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, assistant public prosecutor for Thana, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. D. K. Ovalekar for the defence.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON REWA ESTATE DEWAN

REWA, Aug. 8.

Mr. Gudri Lal, Dewan, Anand Garh Estate, in Rewa State, while on his way to attend office, is reported to have been seriously assaulted by an ex-peon. Mr. Gudri Lal dropped unconscious and was removed to the Victoria Hospital, in an ambulance car, where he is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

On hearing of the incident, His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa visited and expressed his sympathy with him. The Inspector General of Police and the Home Member, Rewa State, also arrived on the spot to institute inquiries.

The State Police has so far succeeded in arresting four persons, including the alleged assailant and his two brothers.

It appears that the alleged assailant, who was once a peon in Anand Garh Estate, working under Mr. Gudri Lal, was dismissed for embezzlement. Enraged at this order, the accused is said to have approached Mr. Gudri Lal on the pretext of seeing him in this connection, and suddenly started assaulting him with a lathi, Mr. Gudri Lal receiving about 18 lathi blows.—United Press.

(Continued From Col. 7)

looked on as punitive and protective, but enlightened modern opinion stresses more and more the necessity for, and opportunities of, reformation. Much of this work can best be done by voluntary agency and if more individuals would follow the example of those enlightened few who at present work quietly and unobtrusively for their unfortunate fellow citizens there would be less uninformed criticism of jail administration. The Inspector General of Prisons has indicated the lines on which voluntary help is most needed. The public can particularly help in the development of prison libraries and in the provision of clothing for released prisoners.

PRISON CHIEF'S STRICTURES ON MAGISTRATES

Their Lack Of Knowledge In Treatment Of Young Offenders

"The outstanding feature of the year was the gradual return in all jails to normal conditions, "pari passu" with the collapse of the civil disobedience movement," says the Inspector General of Prisons in his annual administration report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1933. One of the obvious signs of this was the closure of the jails that had been brought into being to accommodate additional prisoners. The Extension Camp prison at Yeravda was closed on the 20th February 1933.

The Civil Jail at Arthur Road, on ceasing to be required as a Special Female Prison, reverted to its legitimate use as a Civil Prison.

Visapur Temporary Prison was, however, continued throughout the year.

DAILY AVERAGE.

The average daily jail population was 16,251 against 19,100 in the year 1932. Only 219 prisoners were released as compared with 2,111 in 1932 under "special release" system and 8,391 were let off under the remission system against 8,785 in the previous year. During the year 1933, 1,784 prisoners connected with the civil disobedience movement were admitted, while there were 3,951 remaining at the end of last year. Of these, 4,742 were released, five died, and there remained 988 in prison at the close of the year.

LACK OF KNWLEDGE.

The number of adolescent prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 was 2,549 males and 168 females, against 6,391 males and 295 females in the previous year. 'The fall is due to fewer cases of this age coming before the Courts, and is not, I regret to record, due to any particular discrimination exercised by Magistrates,' observes the Inspector General of Prisons. "I cannot too forcibly condemn the lack of knowledge displayed by certain Magistrates of the advance made during the past decade in the treatment of the young offender. We have in this Presidency a Children's Act, a Reformatory School Act and a Borstal Act, yet, time and again we find that Magistrates insist on sending children and mere lads to prison. Everybody else, including the very much maligned jail officer, is agreed that a prison is the very worst place for a lad of receptive age and unformed character. He feels he has lost caste, and at the same time also loses his inherent fear of prison—what is the result? This lad, who could have been reclaimed and converted by training and other methods into a respectable citizen, is turned into a recidivist—a pest to society and an expense to the State—all because a Magistrate did not avail himself of the Specialised Institutions placed at his disposal by the Legislatures. Under jail rules all cases, where, in the opinion of a Prison Superintendent, a juvenile has been wrongly or inappropriately sent to prison, are brought to the notice of the next superior Court,—to that inflicting the sentence of imprisonment and, in the event of the sentence not being modified—the case is brought to the notice of Government—yet, in the year 1933, we still find 2,717 juveniles and 69 children committed to prison—in spite of the Borstal and other Acts. This, I consider, requires early and drastic remedy.'

SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.

"The number sentenced to simple imprisonment showed no diminution and was 1,428. Imprisonment of this sort serves no useful purpose whatsoever. Very few prisoners of this type elect to work—the result is that these prisoners remain in absolute idleness for the whole period of their sentence. I regret to record that not infrequently immature youths are sentenced to this type of imprisonment and are thus legally encouraged in idleness."

There were 3,350 habituals against 3,193 in 1932.

The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security was 6,843 as against 7,642. Corporal punishment was administered in 55 cases against 37 in 1932. Special remission was awarded on 21,062 occasions during the year under report.

DEATH RATE.

The death rate showed an increase over that of the previous year, being 10.7 as against 7.1 in 1932. The sick rate was almost the same being 19.70 against 19.80. The death rate in other Provinces was:—

Assam	16.3
Bihar and Orissa	14.4
Punjab	14.0
North-West Frontier Province	12.5
Burma	10.7
Bengal	10.7
Madras	9.8
Central Provinces	9.4
United Provinces	6.6

The daily average number of prisoners employed in gardens was 1,227. The daily average of those sentenced to labour was 12,538. The daily average number employed in jail manufactures was 4,778. Including persons employed extra-murally, the total number employed remuneratively was 5,292. The overage number of convict officers was 1,303 and other Prison servants, 1,320. The cost of convict officers and servants was Rs. 2,75,461 whereas, had local labour been employed, the expenditure would have amounted to Rs. 5,60,079.

MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE.

One of the most important features of the year was the difficulty of finding employment for convict labour. This is perhaps inevitable in times of economic depression when all Government Departments as well as the general public suffer from financial stringency. The Inspector General of Prisons and the jail Department have made endeavours to find new outlets for jail labour, particularly of a type that will be of use to a convict in his attempt to earn an honest livelihood after release. In face of increased difficulties the profits on jail manufactures and convict employment have actually increased over last year's figure, in spite of a decrease in the number of convicts employed.

The total cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 17,74,392, while the net cost after deducting profits amounted to Rs. 15,77,105. The average net cost per prisoner was Rs. 98 a year. The average cost per prisoner under dietary charges in the larger prisons was Rs. 26-10-9 against Rs. 27-9-5 in 1932; and in subjails and lockups Rs. 89-5-7 against Rs. 97-0-8 the year previous.

DHARWAR BORSTAL SCHOOL.

Great improvements have been effected in the Borstal School, Dharwar. The establishment of this school took place at a time of financial stringency when funds were not available to build an entirely new school and the existing buildings of the juvenile jail at Dharwar had to be utilised without substantial alterations. This was unfortunate as the Borstal treatment is purely reformatory and the old buildings kept alive the punitive associations of the old jail. During the year under review it was possible to effect several structural alterations which have greatly improved the school and which it is hoped will help to remove the penal atmosphere.

PRISON FARM SCHEME.

The Jail Department has submitted to Government a scheme for a prison farm. "Prison farms are by no means a new idea and are in operation in several Provinces", says the Inspector General of Prisons. "These farms supply two main requirements, first, they provide suitable employment for short term prisoners, and secondly, help very materially with the reformation of the prisoners employed on them. In a Presidency like Bombay over 90 per cent. of the prison population is from the agricultural classes and it is only reasonable to expect that the majority on release, will return to their farms, and will not practise the various trades that they may learn in prison, such for instance as weaving, carpet making, carpentry or cane work. Therefore it must be to the advantage both of the prisoner himself and to the State that he should, while in prison, be taught modern methods of agriculture and have demonstrated to him the various possibilities that exist in that profession. With this object in view a scheme has been drawn up in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, to start an agricultural farm at Visapur—a place eminently suited for a project of this sort for, in spite of "fairy tales" to the contrary, Visapur is quite a healthy spot, ample water exists in the vicinity, and the soil lends itself to gardening, cattle breeding and poultry farming."

Schools for juveniles, other than those at Borstal, have been in being at the Special Juvenile section at Yeravda Central Prison, and during the year one was started at Ahmedabad. Here the youths are taught Marathi, Urdu and English. Instruction in First Aid is imparted at both the above places and also at Karachi District Prison.

Scouting is taught to the juveniles at Ahmedabad by Mr. Gore, a member of the staff, who is himself a very keen Scout Master.

PRISON LIBRARIES.

In reviewing the report Government appeals to the members of the public to turn their attention to the great need for philanthropic work in jails. Until recent years imprisonment was

(Continued in Col. 5)

STRENGTH OF STERLING AND WHEAT TELLS ON COTTON PRICES

Pre-Bureau Short Covering

HIGHER TEMPERATURES AND SHEDDING IN WEST BELT

Bombay, Aug. 8.

On the eve of the Bureau Report the New York cotton futures market opened firm on Tuesday on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on foreign buying and absence of rain in drought sections.

ADVANCE TO MEET SELLING

There was heavy short covering before the Bureau report influenced firmness of wheat and sterling Exchange. It is said that since the begining of the month, the cotton crop in the west Belt has lost owing to absence of rain and even if the Bureau report is bearish, there will be no important decline. However the market entirely depends upon attitude of the trade as owing to low consumption and failure of good demand for cloth makes the market very uncertain.

DROUGHT IN TEXAS.

Drought in Texas and Okhahoma will restrict selling but if weather improves, it will be difficult to sustain prices as day by day hedge selling will increase and in the absence of short interest, the weak technical situation will have depressing effect on prices. The present opened trend will continue as long as the present drought continues but every advance is likely to attract increased selling pressure. Fine weather during harvesting period is bound to increase the yield and in the absence of any improvement in trade we do not think it safe to buy on advancing markets.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 10 points with October 13.18c.. There was steady buying during the first hour which resulted in a further improvement of 4 points and October delivery reached the highest level for the day 13.22. At this level there was some long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 8 points from the level and October delivery declined to 13.14. Later on there was scattered short covering and the Market closed at a net rise of 10 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 13.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active awaiting the Bureau report and closed at a rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices rose 9 points at 13.15c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at a rise of 2 points on Tuesday but the market opened firm at a rise of 5 to 6 points on general buying influenced by unfavourable weather and firm Alexandria market and grains. Traders were awaiting the Bureau report and despite unfavourable weather there was some long liquidation. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a net rise of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 7.11d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 6 points. At the close October was quoted 5.30, January 5.30 and March 5.33d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was quiet but steady. During the early part there was good enquiry on smaller acreage report but later on there was some liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points and spot Sakel cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.66d. Uppers futures also closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points and spot cotton prices were raised 7 7points at 7.43d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexanrdia cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points for Sakels and 2 to 4 points for Ashmouni futures. At the close Sakel November was quoted 16.34 and Ashmouni December 13 36.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 13.22 plus 14 (11 a.m.)
Lowest 13.14 plus 06 (12-40 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 6.90 plus 08 (3-15 p.m.)
Lowest 6.86 plus 04 (12-02 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

Midnight to daylight weather report unfavourable.
Temperatures higher. Shedding causing anxiety West Belt.
Very few outside selling orders.

Messrs. A. J. Buston and Co., Hemelryk Dept., Liverpool cable:—

New York cables: Dallas reports offerings small eager demand against August commitments.

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co., New York cable:—

Crop accounts from Texas/Oklahoma are growing worse.
The report is expected to show about 9,350,000.
Feeling slightly bullish as regards the immediate future.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market expects Bureau around 93,50,000.

New York: Market firm in anticipation of bullish Report and further deterioration since August 1st.

New York: Market is influenced at present chiefly by strength of sterling and strength in grain markets but small demand.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

1-04 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight much warmer Western Belt. Light rains along Carolina Coast. Reports of heavy shedding in Western Belt.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

Owing undoubted deterioration since July thirtyfirst, even somewhat larger Bureau than anticipated unlikely having bearish effect.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:—

New York: Short covering before the Report: crop accounts growing worse Texas and Oklahoma.

Liverpool: Average opinion here Bureau figure 9,400,000: unless well under do not expect material advance on publication; if above expect general liquidation.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 7.

October 1934	13.18+10
December 1934	13.33+13
January 1935	13.3 +15
March 1935	13.50+13
May 1935	13.58+15
July 1935	13.64+16
Middling Spot	13.30+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 7.

October 1934	12.13+08
December 1934	13.29+09
January 1935.. ..	13.33+10
Middling Spot	13.15—09

NEW YORK.
New York, August 7.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	13.19
December 1934	13.33
January 1935	13.33
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.15
December 1934	13.27
January 1935	13.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 7.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, August 7.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934 ..		6.94+06
September 1934 ..		6.90+06
October 1934 ..	6.88	6.88+06
November 1934 ..		6.86+06
December 1934 ..		6.86+06
January 1935 ..	6.85	6.86+06
February 1935 ..		6.86+06
March 1935		6.87+06
April 1935		6.86+05
May 1935		6.87+05
June 1935		6.85+05
July 1935		6.85+05
Middling Spot ..		7.11—04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, August 7.

SAKELLARIDIS :—	
October 1934	8.47
November 1934	8.50
December 1934	8.53
January 1935	8.57
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.66
F. G. F. Spot	8.67

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool August 7.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.32
Fine (Good Staple)	5.47
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.62
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.72
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.52
Fine	3.62
Superfine	3.72
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.72
Fine	3.82
Superfine	3.92

RISE IN WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 7

The sharp week-end increase in prices of American and Argentine wheat caused in speculative rise of three pence per cental which is slightly over shilling and a quarter.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 8

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at the 228-8 for Broach A/M delivery. There was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 228-2. At this level the market was steady awaiting the Bureau report which will be received here at night.

Liverpool opened at a rise of one point and later on was quoted 3 points up. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	219 12 0
Broach A/M	227 12 0
Oomra D/J	198 0 0
Bengal D/J	145 0 0

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 8.

132 A. Damodar Palitana 171
55 A. Damodar Vinchhia 176
7 Mithabhai Nathoo Dhulia 178 1/2
100 Oshman Suleman Kampala 357
49 B. Maheshwari Manavadar 190
200 Oshman Suleman Busoga 360

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Aug. 8

Broach Fine	228/233
Bengal Fine	136/146
Khandesh	184/192
Aurangabad/Jalna	185/192
Akola/Khamgaon	191/200
Arvi/Pulgaon	201/204
Wardha/Nagpur	205/211
Khandwa/Sanawad	193/203
Wadhwan/Limbdi	223/231
Coompta M G Good	229/235
Cambodia	273/289

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 7

Broach J/A opening 220 3/4; highest 221 1/4; lowets 220 3/4; close 221

Broach A/M 1935 opening 228 1/2; highest 228 3/4; lowest 228; close 228 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 199; highest 199 1/2; lowest 199; close 199 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 146 1/4; highest 146 1/2; lowest 146 1/2; close 146 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 29

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 10

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Partly cloudy showers probable.

Central: Fair to-night. On Tuesday partly cloudy scattered thunder showers.

West: Generally fair to partly cloudy.

BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 8

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 15 3
S S Arabia	4 0 9
S S Himalaya	4 1 3
S S Nawab	4 1 6
S S Ranee	4 0 9
S S Nurmahal	4 0 6
Shipment July	4 0 9
Shipment Aug-Sept	4 0 6
Shipment Oct-Dec	4 0 0

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 7.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.04-1/2
Amsterdam	7.43-3/4
Brussels	21.44
Madrid	36.80
Milan	58.05
Berne	15.41-3/4
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.18
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	5.06-3/8

SEEDS.
London, August 7.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f per ton Aug./Sep. paid £11-10-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. paid £12-16-3.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. paid £13-2-.6

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-12-6.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. paid £10-0-0.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, August 7.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 21/1-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. sellers 21/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, August 7.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-3/8 sellers.

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 7.

Gold bars Fine per oz .. £6-17/10

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug 7

Spot silver 47 3/8 plus 3/8c
September 48.00 plus 60c
December 48.40 plus 60c
Tone: Firm

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, August 8

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March-July
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Aug-December 35.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-January
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Feb/March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 265 1/2
Banks selling T T 263 1/2
Banks buying T T 261 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.06 3/8 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/2 8th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 8th instant
Java/London 7.39 7th instant
London/Paris 76.34 7th instant
London/Belgium 21.44 7th instant
London/Switzerland 15.41 7th instant
London/Italy 58.65 7th instant
London/Berlin 12.94 1/2 7th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 7th instant
London/New York 5.06 3/8 7th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.43 3/4 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold closed 6th instant £6-17-10 7th instant
Silver London Ready closed 6th instant 20 13/16 7th instant
Silver London Forward closed 6th instant 20 15/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 47.40 closed 6th instant 48.00 7th instant
London discounts 3 mos closed 6th instant 13/16 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 mos closed 6th instant 1 per cent 7th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, August 7.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Aug. sellers 28/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 28/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, August 7.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/3.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, August 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, August 7.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	81-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	135
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

LONDON METALS.
London, August 7.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227-3/4

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 7

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	20-13/16
Forward	20-15/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer. Power & Light Com	5
Amer. Power & Light 5 per cent P.A.	12
Amer. Forn Power Com	5
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	49
Amer. Forn Power 7 per cent P	16
Electric Bond Common ..	11
Electric Bond 5$ Pfd. ..	38
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	41
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. & Tel. ..	108
Western Union Telg. ..	33-1/4
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake & Ohio ..	42
New York Central	20-1/4
Baltimore & Ohio R.R. ..	14
Erie R.R.	11
Pennsylvania R. R. ..	21
Union Pacific R R	91
Great North Pfd. ..	13
National Distillers ..	18
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram ..	12
Amr. Tobacco B.	75
Dupont de Nemours ..	85
Canadian Pacific	13
Budd Mfg.	5
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	33-3/8
American Smelting ..	34
Noranda Mines	42
Int. Nickel of Canada ..	24-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11-1/2
Kennecott Copper ..	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper ..	37
International Harvester ..	24
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	23
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N. J	43
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum ..	12
Atlanti Refining	23
Socony	13-1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator ..	11
Faton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	23-1/4
Sun Life of Canada	360
Celanese Corp. of Amr. ..	20

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

Condition	Crop.
Clement Curtis and Co. 62.9	8,980,000
Moore and Co. 63.0	9,000,000
J. E. Bennett and Co.	8,992,000
Journal of Commerce 63.1	9,105,000
Daily News Record	9,300,000
Fairchild and Co.	9,321,000
E. J. Schwabach and Co. 61.5	9,400,000
Fossick's Bureau	9,375,000
Members N. Y. Cotton Exchange	9,400,000

General Foods	29	
National Dairy	16	
Remington Rand	10	
Amr. Locomotive	18	
Aslask a	21	

Market:—Quiet and fairly steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 5/6th August 5,232 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1932 2,425,586 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,491,833 bales
Decrease 66,247 bales

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 7-8-34	54000	69000
Receipts yesterday 7-8-34	9000	11000
Exports to date 7-8-34	48000	144000
Stock at Ports 3-8-34	2408000	2996000
Stock at Interior Towns 3-8-34	1134000	1178000
Stock at Liverpool 3-8-34	956000	825000
Visible Supply 3-8-34	5293000	6476000
Quantity in Sight 3-8-34	29000	61000
Quantity out of Sight 3-8-34	22000	52000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Aug 8

Khandesh	209 bales.
Central India	371 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	43 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	94 bales.
Berar	141 bales.
Central Provinces	322 bales.
Sind-Punjab	262 bales.
Broach	8 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	1,133 bales.
Westerns-Northerns	526 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	250 bales.
Persians	297 bales.
Egyptians	46 bales.
Total cotton	3,702 bales.
Wheat	8,850 cwts.
Linseed	87 cwts.
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	1,292 cwts.
Gingellyseed	266 cwts.
Poppyseed	90 cwts.
Groundnuts	819 cwts.
Castorseed	66 cwts.
Rice	89,934 cwts.
Myrabollams	438 cwts.
Gram	2,065 cwts.
Joowar	18 cwts.
Bajree	2,471 cwts.
Coal	1,957 tons.

ACTIVE DEMAND IN YARN MARKET

Speculative Turnover In Japanese Yarn

MODERATE DEMAND FOR ART-SILKS

Bombay, Aug. 8.

The Yarn Market has remained firm and fairly active during the past week and turnover has showed further improvement in almost all kinds of yarns. At the close of the week, market has been rather quiet with little business doing probably awaiting the American Government Bureau Report, which will be published to-night. Prices on the whole in almost all kinds of yarns have shown a hardening tendency and the feeling is generally optimistic. Advices from almost all consuming districts are more cheerful than before and whilst prices have not yet shown much advance particularly in Coarse counts, the undertone has remained very steady. Reports from Rangoon go to show that the enquiries have considerably increased but the prices offered are yet much lower to admit of any important business. In case of Calcutta, the latest reports show further improvement both in turnover and in prices. As regards the Punjab, prices do not show any material improvement although the feeling is now slightly better. In case of Southern markets, the undertone has been firm and fairly active and prices have been showing gradual improvement. As regards Gujarat, Marwar and other districts, no important change has been reported probably owing to rains during the most part of the week. Monsoon has shown satisfactory progress in almost all important parts of the country so far and confidence is getting revived amongst the dealers and merchants and consumers in all districts with the result that the tendency in yarns is indeed more hopeful than for the last several weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been some further improvement in Japanese and Shanghai yarns particularly in two-folds Grey, Bleached and Mercerized yarns but even yet the prices quoted by Manchester for all these and other yarns are much higher to admit of any business of importance. Spot prices in Manchester yarns have shown some improvement but forward business has been impossible at the movement.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Increased speculative turnover has been in evidence in almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the week particularly in Mercerized yarns where prices have shown further improvement. Even in Grey Single such as 40s., 60s. and others, prices have shown further improvement with a firm undertone. There has been no change to report in Spun Silk, raw silk and other yarns during the week. Sampin have shown a firmer tendency whereas Exchange has remained fairly steady.

ART SILK YARNS.

There has been no change in prices of Italian yarns during the week. Moderate demand continues from almost all important consuming districts particularly for Standard Deniers and a limited turnover has been in evidence. As regards Japanese yarns, there has been some slight improvement in prices in the local market with the result that the demand has rather fallen off to some extent. Stocks in Japanese yarns are still very heavy and arrivals are fairly large. Of course the Japanese Makers have been quoting very steady prices for forward deliveries and this factor alone has been able to sustain the prices at the present level inspite of heavy stocks. The undertone in Art Silk yarns on the whole is steady.

INDIAN YARNS.

No important sales in any kinds of yarns have been reported during the week by the local Mills probably because the buyers as well as the sellers have been awaiting the Bureau Report before entering into further commitments. The feeling is more optimistic than before and it is very likely that after the Bureau, further satisfactory sales will be arranged by our Mills. Socks of yarns in upcountry markets are not very large and owing to very satisfactory Monsoon demand will show further gradual improvement. On the whole, therefore, the outlook is more promising.

SHARE BAZAR

STEEL PREFERENCE IMPROVES

Bombay, Aug 8

There was no forward business to-day in the local shares bazar. In the cash section there was scattered business. There was improved enquiry for Tata Steel Second Preference shares which changed hands at Rs. 146/8. There was some demand for Indore-Malwa shares.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 7

September	1.80 plus 03
December	1.86 plus 03
March	1.91 plus 05
May	1.95 plus 05

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool.—
Liverpool New York October 153 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/4
Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 229 Liverpool May 1935 6.36 Rs. 69 3/4 at Exchange 1 6
Bombay-New York:
Broach A/M 1935 229 New York May 13.58 Rs. 69 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/4

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 7

July	15.00—30
August	15.01—42
September	15.11—43

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 7

PER 100 LBS—
October 75 1/8 plus 2 3/8d
December 77 5/8 plus 2 5/8d
March 79 3/4 plus 2 3/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 7

September 1-04 1/8 plus 3/8c
December 1-10 5/8 plus 3/8c
May 1-13 5/8 plus 3/4c.

TRADING IN COTTON

The U. S. Government Bureau Report will be published in America to-day, in view of which the cotton market will be open for trading to-day from 11-30 a.m. upto 9-15 p.m. when it will be closed for the reception of the Bureau and will reopen after the receipt of the Report till 11-30 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 8

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/8/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/53 Mysore 106/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/5
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent R P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened firm at Rs. 89/7 on higher sterling and advanced on short covering and some speculative buying.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug 8

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 7/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/2
To-day's closing 1-4 7/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 8

Following a rise of 1/8d in London silver prices and 60 points in New York silver prices, the local silver market opened steady at Rs. 58/10/6. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 5.06 1/4 and London-Paris Exchange 76.34. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-4 1/2 and closed at 1-4 7/16. There was scattered long liquidation in the local silver market and prices declined to Rs. 58-8. The gold market was quiet with a scattered long liquidation

Ready gold	34	4	3
September settlement	34	4	6
October settlement	34	5	0
Ready silver	38	8	0
September settlement	34	8	0
October settlement	38	8	6

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1934

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J4

Two Persons Killed In Police Firing

Roha Jagirdar Prepares For Counter Attack On State's Force

AHMEDABAD, August 8.

An unconfirmed message received from Bhuj, Capital of Cutch State, whose Maharao is at present in Europe, states that as a result of firing resorted to by the State Police, two persons belonging to the Roha Jagirdar's Party, are reported to have died, while three others are seriously wounded.

The cause of the quarrel is stated to be the possession of a Jagir, which the State authorities had purchased from the seller with whom the Roha Jagirdar had fixed up formerly.

It is further stated that the Roha Jagirdar is gathering forces to lead an attack on the Cutch State Police, and has called the villagers of 40 villages under his jurisdiction to arm themselves for battle.——United Press.

His Holiness the High Priest (left) of the Bohras arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning.

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Agent to the Governor-General in Ceylon, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning. He sailed in the afternoon on a Deputation to Zanzibar to investigate the conditions of Indians there "vis-a-vis" the recent measures passed by the Colonial Legislature.

WHY KAMALANI WENT ON 3 MONTHS' FAST

Grave Allegations Against English Lady Now Touring India

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

That an English lady who is now in India and is moving with Gandhiji, has been doing incalculable and infinite harm to the cause of India by her propaganda in England is all that can be gathered from the available reports as to the cause of 3½ months' fast undertaken by Mr. A. S. Kamalani, son of Mr. Santdas Mangharam, Pleader Hyderabad (Sind), in Derbyshire.

It transpires that Atmaram Kamalani retired from London to Derbyshire for four months on the first of April and undertook the fast for a period of three-and-half monthe for spiritual purification keeping the cause of the fast unknown except to Mahatma Gandhi, and keeping his whereabouts unknown except to Mr. Spurrier of the Order of Theosophists London. He was eating nuts and fruits only during the fast. He broke fast on July 17. His health is considerably impaired. Mr S L Polak and Mr. Spurrier had arranged for his convalescence in a Hospital at Derbyshire in view of further nursing. Gandhiji who was appraised of the seriousness of the situation wired to Santdas and had cabled to Mr. Polak and Miss Miraben to take particular care of Atmaram.

It is understood that Atmaram undertook the fast with a view to save Gandhiji from another fast, to which Gandhiji would eventually have been forced to resort if and when he comes to know of the harm done to India by the lady in question.—A.P. Special.

MORE HELP FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Liberal Leader Welcomes Madras Land Mortgage Banks' Act

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, prominent Liberal leader and president of the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, said:—

"It is a matter for great satisfaction that the Madras Land Mortgage Banks' Act has been passed by the Madras Legislative Council under which the principal interest on the debentures issued by the bank have been guaranteed by the Madras Government.

"The Minister for Development moved a resolution in the Council guaranteeing the debentures to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs. The Government have already guaranteed the interest on the debentures of the bank to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs, and the present step will add considerably to the popularity of these debentures and the bank will be able to raise the moneys necessary on lower rates of interest and help the agriculturists.

BANK PUT ON FIRM BASIS

"The Indian Legislature has also passed the necessary legislation for including these debentures in the list of trustee securities. These two measures have placed the debentures of the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank on a firm basis and will lead to further development of the extension of long-term loans to the agriculturists.

"I sincerely hope that similar steps may be taken in the other provinces. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank is the first of its kind in this country and, in my view, whatever steps may be taken by the Government to afford relief to the agriculturists in the present crisis, there can be no doubt that the provision of long-term loans on reasonable terms will go some way in reducing the pressure of creditors on the ryots at present and thereby reduce their interest charges.—United Press.

NOWGONG RELIEF WORK

NOWGONG, Aug. 8.

Mr. Chandranath Barthakur, Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha Nowgong, Assam wires:—

The Assam Hindu Sabha has received two consignment of cloth of 589 pieces from Shrimati Amrit Kaur, Other organisations also are receiving help. Distressed people here gratefully acknowledge Bombay's response and Shrimati Amrit Kaur's services. The Hindu Sabha is receiving some cloth from other places, but needs yet more.

Operatives of two mills in Baroda have gone on strike on the ground of an alleged cut in the wages.

GUIDING PUBLIC OPINION

Film Appraisal Committee Formed In Madras

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

A committee of influential citizens called the Film Appraisal Committee has been formed with the object of guiding public opinion by the publication of the estimates and classification of films; to rouse public opinion against undesirable films and posters; to support and if necessary to initiate, public measures directed towards the attainment of these objects; and to realise those aims in co-operation with the Government and as far as possible with other agencies

A questionnaire will be prepared and sent to all schools and colleges to find out what sort of film are popular; the different churches institutions, hostels and associations will be approached to rouse and organise public opinion; estimates and classification of films will be obtained and published at the earliest opportunity.—United Press.

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATE

Pt. Gaurishanker's ...Exhortation

AJMER, Aug. 6.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, a public meeting was held on the 3rd instant at the Jawahar Chowk Naya Bazar. Sjt. Vaijnath Mahodaya General Secretary P.C.C. presided.

IMPRESSIVE SPEECH.

Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargava made an impressive speech asking the audience to support the Congress candidate, who was their true representative and who was expected to stand by the country and fight with the Government, on the floor of the Assembly. He requested the people not to be weighed down by other considerations than purely the interest of the country. Other candidates no doubt possessed wealth and influence with the Government. But they had no courage to stand by the country. It was the duty of the voters therefore to support their pledged servant.

Pandit Gaurishanker pointed in the end that the electoral lists were incomplete and those concerned should get them corrected immediately.

Swami Kumaranand and Sjt. Modichand Asava also appealed the people to vote for the Congress candidate

Repeated attempts were made by interested parties to interrupt and disturb the meeting, but it was none the less both peaceful and successful.

MULLAJI SAHEB IN BOMBAY

Thousands of Bohras gathered at the Victoria Terminus on Wednesday morning to welcome His Highness Sardar Sayedna Tahir Saifuddin Saheb, who arrived by special train from Bandra.

The station was decorated with flags and buntings, and several bands were in attendance.

Bohra ladies witnessed the procession from the top-floor of the Capitol Cinema, where special arrangements had been made for them.

This is the first time since his accession that the Mullaji Saheb is returning to Bombay after a pilgrimage to Karbala. Elaborate arrangements were made by the Police to control the traffic.

FAMINE IN NOWGANG

Appeal To Bombay Philanthrophists

NOWGONG, Aug. 8.

Mr. Mahichandra Bora B.L., Member District Board Dr. Jitendranath Bannerjee, Member Municipal Board, Secretaries Relief Commiette, Nowgong, (Assam) wires that widespread scarcity verging on famine still prevails in the flood-affected areas of Nowgong. The successive small floods have caused untold and acute sufferings.

The Nowgong Relief Committee—the non-official relief organisation, established in 1929 comprising of Congress Workers including the President and the Secretary of the District Congress Committee has been rendering relief since the beginning of the devastating flood. It has now opened a big centre for the distribution of doles to 40 villages and has already commenced distribution of clothes in several centres.

The situation is grave. We earnestly appeal to the Bombay philanthrophists for contribution which may be sent to one of the Secretaries at Nowgong, Assam.—United Press.

JAMNALALJI IN HOSPITAL

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday was admitted for treatment for ear trouble at the Poly Clinic on Wednesday. He was examined by Dr. T. O. Shah. He will be kept under observation for some time and the doctor will then decide whether an operation is necessary or not.

HUBBUB IN PRESS GALLERY

Dissensions Arise Over Article Written By Correspondent Of "Hindu"

The Secretary, Press Gallery Committee, Legislative Assembly, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

A meeting of the Press Gallery Committee was held on 30th July when it considered an article published in the "Hindustan Times" by Mr. R. L. Rau, a Member of the Press Gallery, under the caption "Press Privileges in Simla."

The meeting of the Committee was presided over by Mr. U. N. Sen, C. B. E., Vice Chairman of the Committee and the other Members present were Mr. A. H. Byrt, Mr. A S Iyengar, Mr. J N Sanni, Mr. S P Bose and Mr Durga Das, Member and Honorary Secretary. The Committee decided unanimously to issue a statement of the facts so that public may not be misled by the views expressed by Mr R. L. Rau.

Mr. Rau states that recently a Committee styled under a somewhat pompous name the Assembly Press Gallery Committee, has come into existence." The Committee is not a "recent" creation, It was first set up by the late President Pate.. It was reconstituted by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and it was again reconstituted by the Hon Sir Shanmukham Chetty. As to whether the Committee's name is "somewhat pompous" it is for the successive Presidents to answer as they fixed this name for the Committee.

Mr Rau next says "It has been mentioned to the writer of this subject that this Committee concerns itself solely with the rights and privileges of the Press Gallery in the Assembly whatever they would appear to be, and that it does not concern itself with affairs outside this limited scope." Mr. Rau wrote to the Secretary, Press Gallery Committee, on July 22, wanting the Committee either to secure for him, as a representative of the "Hindu," an invitation to a farewell luncheon to Sir Harry Haig, which the President and Members of the Assembly were giving on July 25, or, if an invitation was not sent to him, "to see that no Member of the Press Gallery Committee is present at the function as a protest."

Mr. Rau wanted an urgent reply and as a formal meeting of the Committee could not be summoned within such a short time his letter was shown to five out of seven Members of the Committee, who all took the view that the matter raised in Mr. Rau's letter did not fall within the purview of the Committee. This reply of the Secretary has since been confirmed by a formal meeting of the Committee.

As regards the specific issue raised by Mr Rau, whether invitations to social functions are a matter of right which journalist can claim, the Press Gallery Committee, in its capacity as a body of Journalists, considers that such invitations are entirely a matter for the host or hosts concerned to decide. It is within the knowledge of the Committee that it was not Mr. Rau alone from among the Members of the Press Gallery, who did not receive an invitation to the luncheon but there were others, representing equally important newspapers, including a Member of the Committee itself, who did not receive an invitation.

The Committee has felt it necessary to state the above facts for the reason that the paper, in which the article originally appeared, was addressed by the Committee on the above lines and, though a week has elapsed, the paper has not shown the courtesy of publishing it.—A P.

MR. K. P. S. MENON LEAVES FOR ZANZIBAR

Given Hearty Send Off By Indians In Bombay

Mr. K P. S. Menon, I C S who has been ordered by the Government of India to proceed to Zanzibar, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning He sailed for Zanzibar by S S "Kenya" the same afternoon.

His mission is to study the situation arising out of the recent legislation passed by the Zanzibar Government against the Indian settlers there and to submit his report to the Government of India. He expects to return to India by the end of September

Given Hearty Send-off

He was given a hearty send-off by the members of the council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, who met him at their office at Sorab House, Hornby Road.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the President of the Association wished Mr. Menon success in his mission, and hoped that his visit to Zanzibar will be very helpful to Indians in that land.

Mr. Menon was placed in possession of documents relating to the grievances of the Indians in Zanzibar.

On arriving in Bombay Mr. Menon received a cable from the Indian settlers of Zanzibar welcoming him to their land.

It is understood that a group of Burmese snake charmers from the Myingyan District will give an exhibition of snake charming with king cobra and other poisonous snakes this winter at Chicago before an audience of millionaires

KASHGAR HEAVES SIGH OF RELIEF

Situation More Stable

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The latest news from Kashgar tells of the arrival of the Chinese General Kungchenghan, head of the Peace Commission from Urumchi accompanied by 400 Chinese troops and 2,000 Moslem Troops (Mostly Turkis) under General Mahmud Szejng. Considerable relief is felt by all peaceful citizens at the arrival of the Chinese as, since the defeats of Tungans, there is no effective authority in Kashgar and robber bands have begun pillage. Robbers had succeeded in entering the British Consulate's compound and had stolen four fat sheep.

STABLE SITUATION.

The situation is now much more stable, though there as signs of divergence of views between Kungchenghan and Mahmud Szejng. Small Chinese farrisons are being posted along the road toward Yarkand. Mashaowu, the old Chinese Taoyin, (Civil Governor) of Kashgar who had served under Manchugying (the recently defeated Tungan leader) has been confirmed in his office.

RUSSIAN HELP.

Russian troops composed of white Russians who have been helping the Chinese ooccupied Aksu and Maralbashi. Aeroplanes are expected shortly to reach Kashgar. Considerable evidence exists of persistent help afforded by the Soviet to the Chinese and it transpires that Russian Consul General acted as an intermidiary in the negotiations following Machungying's defeat and that the latter was escorted over the Frontier by Russian Consular Guards.—A. P.

DEATH OF COTTON MAGNATE

The death is announced in London of Mr. Charles Frank Brandon, a partner of Breul and Company.

(Mr. Brandon was a partner in the well-known Bombay cotton firm of Messrs. Breul and Co. He was connected with the firm in Bombay for nearly 25 years. He left for England four months ago for rest, as he was in indifferent health. Mr. Brandon was widely known to the City cotton merchants. He was 51 years of age at the time of his death).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Tuticorin, has sent a telegram to the Commerce Member of the Government of India protesting against the Steel Duties Bill which is now under the consideration of the Select Committee.

KARACHI VOTERS SURPRISED

Six Candidates Disqualified From Contesting Corporation Elections

KARACHI, August 8.

The first election surprise was sprung this morning when the Chief Officer announced his decision disqualifying six out of 100 candidates for the 49 general ward seats in the general election of the Karachi Corporation which is taking place on August 13.

This decision has eliminated a keen contest between Congressites in the Hindu ward (number five), wherefrom Mr. Narayandas Anandji Beechar ex-M. L. C. and President of the Karachi District Committee and aspirant for the mayorality and Doctor Parmand Ahuja will now be returned unopposed.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL TO BE TRANSFERRED?

May Be Taken To Bareilly Jail From Dehra Dun

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

It is reliably learnt that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is soon going to be transferred from Dehra Dun to the district jail in Bareilly says the Leader's Bareilly correspondent.—A. P.

STIR AMONG U. P. CONGRESSMEN

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai's anti-election campaign is reported to have caused stir among Congress men. An emergent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee is likely to be convened at Cawnpore about 16th August to consider the new situation.—A. P.

FREIGHT ON COTTON REDUCED

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

According to a local paper with the reduction in freight on African and Egyptian cotton announced by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the Bhavnagar State Railway has announced a reduction in Freight, on same cottons, of 13 pies per maund from October 1 from Bhavnagar to Ahmedabad.—A. P.

A daring burglary in broad daylight was committed in the house of Mr. Jaidev, a railway guard at Amritsar on Sunday, when jewellery, worth about Rs 2,500 was stolen. Two young neighbours were arrested on suspicion. From a clue given by them, the jewellery was later recovered intact.

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